

11-15-1969

# The Daily Egyptian, November 15, 1969

Daily Egyptian Staff

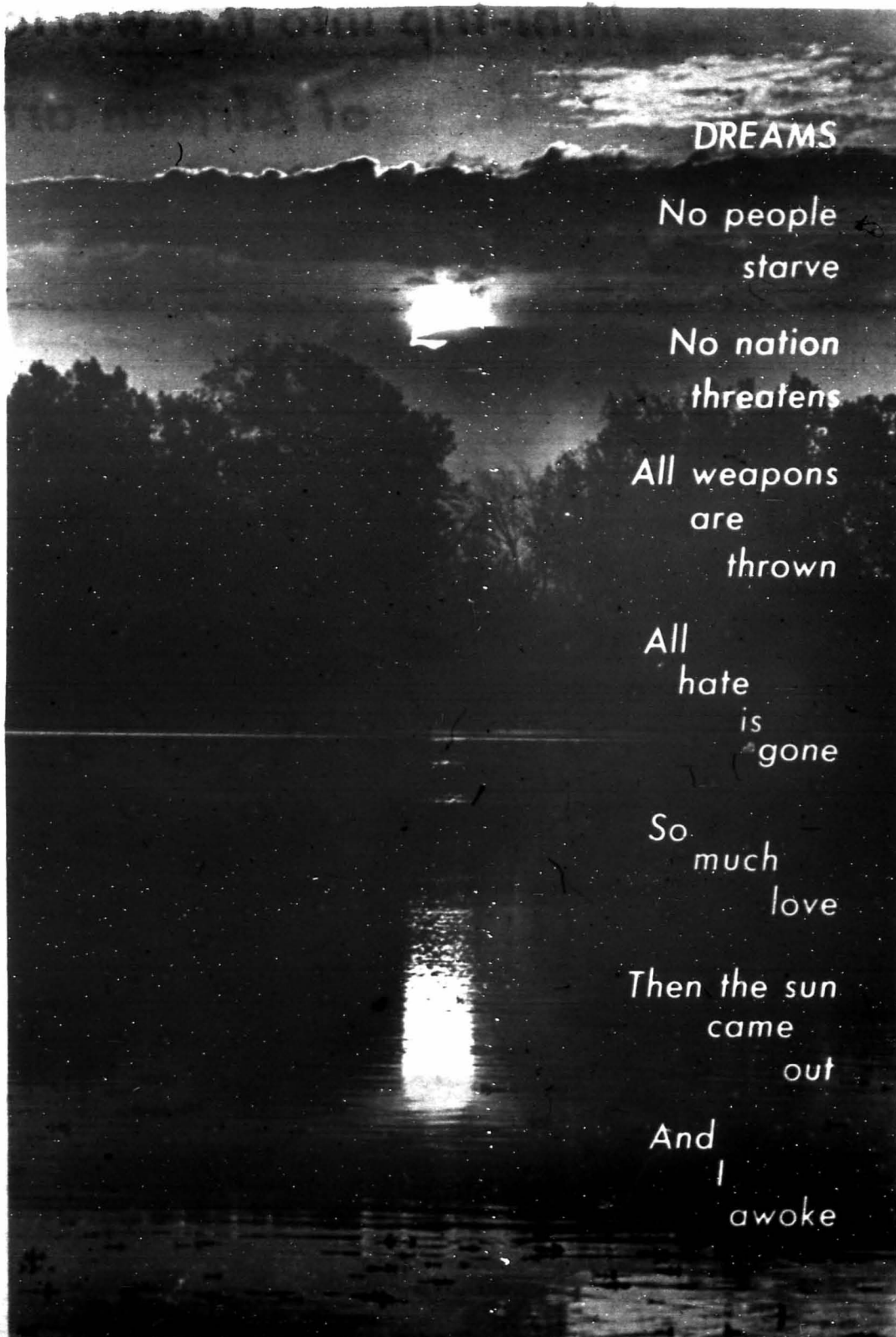
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## DREAMS

No people  
starve

No nation  
threatens

All weapons  
are  
thrown

All  
hate  
is  
gone

So  
much  
love

Then the sun  
came  
out

And  
I  
awoke

**Daily Egyptian**

Vol. 51

No. 39

November 15, 1969

# Mini-trip into the world of African art

This unidentified wood carving is typical of the graceful and mystical qualities of most African art, regardless of the nation or tribe it represents.



by Margaret Niceley



African masks are distinctively tribal. This one is an Asaampasu mask from the Congo.

Africa is a land of many cultures and traditions.

Examples of most of them are on display in an exhibit of contemporary and traditional African art, which is showing in SIU's Black American Studies Center through Nov. 30.

The display includes artifacts from ancient African cultures as well as modern paintings and carvings. It says much about the heritages of the African people as well as new directions the African nation is taking in cultural development today.

Centuries ago the countries of North Africa, particularly Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya and Morocco, had artistic cultures which ranked high in the world's aesthetic centers, at least as viewed historically. However, the arts of Africa were not highly regarded until relatively recent years. Today Negro art is recognized with respect because of its influence on European and American culture as well as for its own artistic value.

The tribal influence is pronounced. It is evident in a wide range of mysterious, religious symbols and diverse interpretations of stark reality. An interesting index to African art and its tribal context is available in a study of how various tribes and their artists have tended to view the same object—the human face, for example.

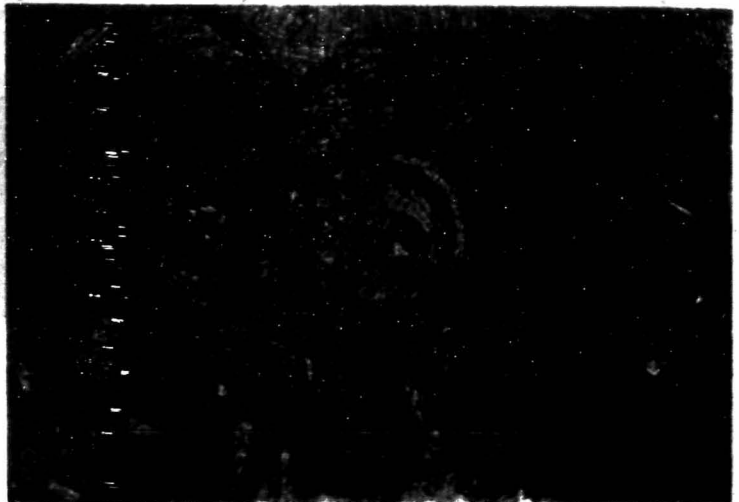
It is also evident in sculptured pieces, since many tribal artists are highly trained through an apprenticeship system which tends to pass down native tribal character-

The faces of Africa are a prominent part of the continent's artistic achievement. "Three Faces" by Sekou Boghossian is an example of how modern African artists are portraying their people.

## About the cover

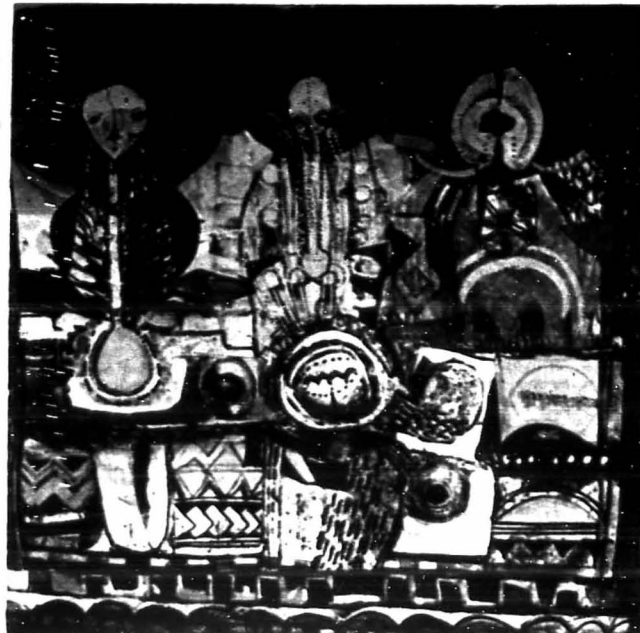
In scanning high school newspapers a year or so ago for a SISPA program feature, I came across a page in the Bismark, Mo., Herald that made a more lasting impression on me than most such journalistic efforts, laudable as they generally are. On that page several verses of doggerel were interspersed with sketches in an imaginative layout. The verse "Dreams" had a poignancy that prompted me to save it intending, some day, to make a photograph to fit. When this cover space in the Daily Egyptian became available it seemed that the time had come.

The verse is by June Wehmhoefer, '68, Bismark, Mo., High School.  
Arthur Wirman





"Inno" is a metal casting by Miranda Burney-Nicol of Sudan. It replicates the style of African wood carvings in a different medium.



No one can call Africa a truly backward continent. Its artists are as modern as those in any other part of the world. This painting, "Primogenitive Fissurem" by Sekunda Boghassian is an example.

istics. Major items made under this system are figures carved of wood, ivory and horn; objects cast in bronze, gold and other metals by the "cire-perdue" (lost wax) method; and other models of ancestral figures, nature gods, fetishes and masks, all differing in style from tribe to tribe.

A relatively new African art is painting, which is also highly distinctive and stylized.

During the past century the arts in Africa have traveled along a declining curve, which is only now beginning to show a sharp upswing. What has contributed most to the decline has been importation of cheap industrial tools from other parts of the world and a decrease in primitive religious beliefs. As the arts which had a ceremonial or other religious purpose have dwindled, so have all tended to decline.

However, a current trend is to encourage African artists to return to their traditional artistry, and the modern Africans are evidencing a strong tendency to express themselves culturally. Once again the strong influence of Africans is emerging in the artistic production of black peoples of the world.

The display currently showing at SIU is a graphic example of the lines of continuity from historical Africa to the Africa of today. It is on loan from Fisk University. Of particular interest are the contemporary paintings, some of which are no less modern in style and subject matter than those being produced in other parts of the world now.

The best examples are perhaps "Child Play," "Primogenitive Fissurem" and "Shadow and Shatter," all by Sekunda Boghassian of Ethiopia. "Surfacing Vestige," also by Boghassian, is in many ways a symbol of African art and its people—a stylized crypt emerging from choppy waters.

These and the "black-is-beautiful" profiles of the African woman by Gerald Sekoto illustrate strongly what modern artists are doing and how they are building on tradition.

The traditional items in the exhibit include a wide variety of masks from the Congo, Mali, Liberia, Nigeria and the Ivory Coast and other ceremonial items from most of the African countries—fertility dolls, ceremonial staffs, knives, swords, vases, utensils and musical instruments.

Male and female figure carvings provide an interesting look at how artists in Senegal, Angola and Nigeria view the human body and its graceful musculature.

Other items such as gold weights and ivory jewelry are a beautiful and graphic example of how many Africans have seen the proper use of precious resources.

The entire exhibit is a miniature trip into another world. It speaks to the Afro-American of heritage and tradition. It speaks to the American white of a people whom he sadly knows too little about and consequently does not often understand.

But most of all, it speaks well to anyone who enjoys eloquent beauty.



"Profile" by Gerald Sekoto of South Africa is a painting which seems to personify the American slogan "black is beautiful." The simple, pretty profile stands out against a deep blue background.

photos by John Lopinot



# Opening night on Broadway: an evening of yes men and critics

By John Lehr

Reprinted from the Village Voice, Greenwich Village, New York City

Opening Night is a nostalgic aspect of our theatre which should be immediately abolished. Producers cling to it like poker players holding a pair of jacks. This is capitalism's payoff, a risk which brings either three bars or nothing. In the Busby Berkeley tradition, Opening Night is the moment of certain disaster turned to mythic success. The star—that bitch goddess—has twisted her well-turned ankle, and Ruby Keeler must go on. Can she do it? "You have to do it," says the harried director. "There are 75 people connected with this show. If it closes 75 people will be out of work!" In the formula, art gets confused with economics. But in reality, the pressures of Opening Night are unnecessary and unfair. The theatre is the most human and public of arts; it must be allowed a flexibility that acknowledges this delicacy, not forced to confront the cut-throat one night stand of Opening Night in which the attention of the most powerful media is focused on one performance.

Opening Night forces artificiality on the most accomplished stage art. Unlike film, theatre performances

are as varied and unpredictable as life itself. Theatre is the only art form whose product is reduced to the crude "winner take all" axioms of capitalism. The pressure is immense, and no man is in total control of himself under such oppressive weight. Arthur Kopit's "Indians," a major contribution to American theatre which was four years in the writing, opened last week in a skittish first night performance. The producers had tried to stagger only a few critics. In its final preview performances, the play was clear; the actors simple and vivid. None of the play's lead performers had ever been on Broadway before. Now, on opening night, they were putting not only their careers but the destiny of a difficult and important new play on the line. The players came on stage like a 33 record played at 45. Straining to be significant, their gestures were literal, afraid that a super-critical audience would not read them clearly. Inner life was sacrificed for surface excitement. The actors were working too hard, their minds unable to forget the awesomeness of the first night audience. Sam Waterston, as the young Indian lawyer John Grass, ran the

gamut of emotions from shrill to hysteric. Manu Tupou, strutting like a gamecock and doing his frenzied signature of gestures, chewed more scenery than an electric saw. Even Stacy Keach, as nervous as a pitcher who has given up a home run, played to the stalls, fudging the moral confusion of his role for an easier acceptance. The problems in the sound booth were enough to spook any actor. Cues came in two minutes early, and one significant sound, Buffalo Bill's horse racing west to meet with Wild Bill Hickok, never even made it.

The play and the actors are better than the opening performance. The four previews I saw were all clearer than opening night. The play itself is profound, but when actors are so pressured into superficiality, it makes the production seem as though it were covering for literary flaws. The rocky first performance could not destroy such an important play, even if it turned off a few intelligent critics who had had only one chance to see it. But it could seriously damage a theatre piece which gives more to our stage even in its failures than the majority of our plays do in their success. Critics, as any director will tell

you, are generally a bad audience. They are not open to the experience of a play; they see the show in relation to what they will say about it afterward. They are thinking more than they are feeling. As habitual theatre-goers, they are not only hard to please, but even harder to surprise. They sit with pad in hand; they take notes. No matter how unwittingly, a concentration of critics at one performance tightens an audience, adding an aura of self-consciousness to the event and distracting from the play. A critic is watching a performance; and someone is watching the critic. "Well, Clive was smiling when he took his seat." "We're in—NBC was laughing!" And so it goes. The evening serves everyone but the creator. Because of the significance played on the occasion, what becomes important is not the craft or the process of performance, but the machinery of appreciation which is focused on the "first night."

The first night audience—a flossy conglomerate of actors' friends and backers—are determined to like the play and display their enthusiasm. They are zealous about their "investment", but they are superficial in their response to the art. Their over-reactions (the extended hoots of laughter, the choruses of bravos) put the actors off their rhythm, rather than encourage them. (It's a phony response and the actors know it.) So, the damage of opening night is compounded. On the evening when all the "chips are on the table," the audience is a gaggle of critics and well-wishers more interested in the social swim than the theatrical leap. Plays—especially the dangerous, good ones—need a responsive, vital audience. When actors feel the eyes of intelligent viewers, their confidence in themselves and their play gathers momentum. They feel free to go deeper into themselves. But when the actor is fearful of the audience, unsure of the barometer of appreciation, he moves away from the depths to the shallows: nervous, shy unwilling to expose the deepest recesses of his response.

When Jerry Grotowski banned a number of first nighters from his 100-seat theatre at the opening of "The Constant Prince" last week, the well-publicized brouhaha mirrored the confusion of a European artist threatened by an American phenomenon. Grotowski is an artist who approaches theatre as religion. In Poland, his laboratory is isolated, and his performing conditions relatively free from cultish consumption. To get at myth, his theatre demands a special concentration from an audience and also their total integration into the structure of the set. Opening night must have scared him, a situation where the rights of an audience threatened to overwhelm the privilege of art. Too many people, or even too many of the wrong people, can take the hard-won edge off an intimate theatrical experience.

Many of New York's best Producing institutions (the Public Theatre, American Place Theatre, Negro Ensemble Company) have begun to stagger critics in an attempt to play down opening nights. Yet some of the old guard stand in cantankerous opposition. But theatre is too difficult, its financial life too precarious. The theatre has played pay to the press for too long. It is time plays were treated as art and not breaking news. If abolishing opening nights means that some critics will review a play earlier, some later than others—then let it be. There is no democracy in art, why should there be democracy in information about it?

We have lost the sense of "gala" in modern living. The Rolls-Royce and the mind, the pink champagne at intermission are corny reminders of our affluent stupidity. To eliminate opening nights is to rid the theatre of this soporific figure of its past. It may help producers and playwrights to help themselves.



"Reflection" by Art Witman

## America's foreign burdens

**The Transformation of American Foreign Policy**, by Charles E. Bohlen. New York: W. W. Norton, 1969. \$3.95, 130 pp.

In this concise and forthright book, Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen distills the conclusions he has reached after 40 years of experience in the American diplomatic service, with special reference to the Soviet Union. He was stationed in Moscow after America's recognition of Russia in 1933; was personal interpreter for President Roosevelt in his conferences with Stalin (Tehran and Yalta), for President Truman at Potsdam (1945), and for

the "constituted civilian authority" has maintained its supremacy over the military in America, he avers. Bohlen envisages no change in the generally aggressive posture of the Soviet Union as long as it retains the political structure and ideology which it has maintained from Stalin's time forward: its totalitarian system (especially for public opinion), its steadily rising military power, and its ideological hostility. He does see a ray of hope for the Middle East, where he believes that both the Soviet Union and the United States desire to prevent another outbreak of warfare.

Bohlen believes that the Communist Party, designed as a revolutionary instrument, will ultimately prove to be ineffective in ruling a modern industrial state, and that "sooner or later there is bound to be a change in this unnatural organization of human society," conceivably through a military or "palace" coup. Until such a change comes in the Soviet Union, Bohlen sees little possibility that the United States will be relieved of its international burdens or be able to have a significantly smaller military budget. Thus, writing at a time when pressures are mounting in some quarters to reduce America's international commitment drastically, Ambassador Bohlen urges us as Americans not to "falter or slip in the tasks that we have assumed."

Reviewed by

Frank L. Klingberg

Secretary of State George Marshall in Moscow (1947); and served as Ambassador to the Soviet Union (1953-57), the Philippines (1957-59), and France (1962-68). The impressions of such a statesman must be given serious attention.

The "transformation" to which Ambassador Bohlen refers, in these revised addresses delivered at Columbia University last April, is the shift of the United States since the 1930's "from a safe, protected country, unhampered by involvement in world affairs, into one having many obligations and vast responsibilities in the world." He admits that the United States might possibly have over-extended itself, but he hopes that the "understandable anguish and dismay, and even anger over the apparently unsolvable difficulties and horrors we are encountering in Vietnam will not serve to discolor or darken the picture as a whole." The United States, he declares, "cannot avoid the responsibilities—except at its peril—which history has placed on its shoulders as the strongest power...." The book contains many first-hand diplomatic insights, and some general advice to Americans in their approach to international problems.

Ambassador Bohlen sees the "cold war" since 1945 as America's needed response to the aggressive posture of "Soviet nationalism" guided by Communist ideology. Throughout this period,



## War Poems

With the second moratorium against the war in Vietnam going on this weekend, it is perhaps appropriate to announce that a collection of war resistance poems will be published this week. The book, *Poems of War Resistance From 2300 B.C. to the Present*, is edited by Scott Bates and contains the works of many authors of both the past and the present.

Authors whose works have been reprinted include Buddha, Jonathan Swift, Leo Tolstoy, Mark Twain, Henry David Thoreau, Aristophanes and Walt Whitman. Some of the works published are by anonymous Indians and Jews in Nazi prison camps.

*Poems of War Resistance* will be published on Nov. 19 in New York by Grossman Publishers, Inc. It will be available in cloth cover for \$8.95 and in paperback for \$3.95.

## Fictional death of the Post

**The Board Room**, by Clay Blair, Jr. New York: E.P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 1969. \$6.95, 452 pp.

*The Board Room* is an interesting, well-written novel about the clash between a crusading editor and the merger-minded management of a weekly mass circulation magazine entitled *The Weekly Tribune*. But, while reading the book, one cannot help but wonder if he isn't reading a fictionalized account of the death of *The Saturday Evening Post*.

For example, the *Tribune* is in financial trouble, severe financial trouble. Led by an experienced magazine journalist, the *Tribune* attempts a comeback. The appearance

of the front page is changed, the format of the magazine is redesigned, the news approach is changed with more emphasis on the expose-type story, and a different direction is taken with the fiction content. Sound like the waning months of the *Post*?

There is more. The author, Clay Blair, Jr., is in an excellent position to have the inside information necessary to write such a novel. His professional background suggests a thorough knowledge of magazine production, especially on the editorial side. (The novel is written from the editorial point of view with the central character being Leland Crawford, Jr., editor in chief

of the *Tribune*.) During his career Blair has worked for both Time, Inc. and Curtis Publishing

Reviewed by

Harry Hix

Co., the publisher of *The Saturday Evening Post*.

Blair worked as senior correspondent of *Time* in Washington before becoming Washington correspondent for *Life*. He rose to editor of *Life* and then, in 1963, became editor in chief of *The Saturday Evening Post*. Certainly, there seems to be evidence to indicate that Blair had the information necessary to write knowledgeably about magazine production and, in particular, *The Saturday Evening Post*.

Aside from these considerations, *The Board Room* is good reading. Blair is a fine writer and a good story teller. His writing style is crisp, smooth and easy to read, as one would expect from an accomplished magazine writer. His story is told well. It is tense, dramatic and moves quickly from one scene to another.

*The Board Room* is worth reading.

## Daily Egyptian

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## Toward the 'Economy of Life'

**The Economy of Death**, by Richard J. Barnett. New York: Atheneum Publishers, 1969. \$2.95, 201 pp.

"The problem, then, is not that those who make up the military-industrial complex act improperly, but that the do exactly what the system expects of them. Corruption is not nearly so serious a problem as sincerity."

The perpetuation of the Pentagon as an almost autonomous force in the economy of the United States is the phenomenon documented by

Barnett, who is co-director of an independent research and education center in Washington devoted to analyzing public policy.

The book begins by revealing the intimate relationship between defense contractors and the policy-

Reviewed by

Terry Peters

makers in the Pentagon. Barnett concludes that the gargantuan defense budget, with all its inefficiencies and boudoirs (e.g., the TPX bomber), is not so much a creature of economic or military necessity as it is a technology to the privileged status given defense spending since World War II.

His solution—transforming the Economy of Defense (unchecked defense spending) to the Economy of Life (social and environmental programs)—is to devise a method

giving the public effective control over private corporations so intimately involved in the defense area that they strongly influence defense policy.

Though he presents no comprehensive program to achieve public control of such corporations, he does provide a detailed outline of what should be done to transform the current defense-oriented economy into an Economy of Life.

Barnett proposes a National Conversation Commission to aid in retraining and relocation of persons released from war-related jobs. To supplement this, he suggests that the government undertake more domestic economic planning and subsidization to encourage social and environmental projects.

Although Barnett's solutions are questionable, his presentation of the problem posed by the status quo is enlightening and his history of the development of the military-industrial complex is revealing.

## Our Reviewers

Harry Hix is a member of the Department of Economics.

Frank L. Klingberg is a member of the Department of Government.

Terry Peters is an undergraduate majoring in journalism.

# Man, his environment and progress

by James Reston

Reprinted from the Vinyard Gazette, Edgartown, Mass.

"A puzzled man making notes... drawing sketches in the sand, which the sea will wash away."—Walter Lippmann, *The New Republic*, Aug. 7, 1913.

Hardware stores, in the normal run of business, seldom get involved in the big political issues of the day, so it is interesting that the Turf and Tackle shop has turned over its front window on Main street in Edgartown to an editorial on public policy.

Taking advantage of the presence of numerous visitors on the island for the fishing derby, and taking note of a recent report on contaminating fish in these waters, the proprietors proclaim as follows:

**FISHERMEN: IF DDT IS NOT BANNED NOW, THERE MAY NOT BE ANY MORE DERBIES—OR FISH!**

This is the way a good editorial should be: as brief and plain as a punch in the nose, and it may symbolize a significant trend. For the idea is beginning to get around that political issues that affect the life of a community are too serious to be left to politicians.

Or put it another way: What happens beyond this island increasingly

affects the safety and serenity of our people—whether the pollution of the seas by DDT, or the peace of our streets by motorcycles, or aircraft—and that only the people can control it, and maybe even that won't be enough.

And speaking of airplanes, a familiar subject around here, President Nixon gave the go-ahead the other day to the building of an American supersonic plane. He was very cautious about it: The new craft would fly at supersonic speeds only over the oceans, there would be no sonic booms to rattle our back teeth over the land.

But the experts have other ideas and other plans. Here for example is an Air Force colonel, one R.L. Stephens by name, jubilant about the President's decision, telling us not to be worried about sonic booms, for eventually we'll all get so hardened to them that we won't even notice them.

"I have great hopes," he said on the Today show the other day, "that we'll see the day when the Concorde and the U.S. supersonic planes will be flying over all the land masses supersonically."

"The fact is that at Edwards Air Force base and places like that, sonic booms go on all day

long and people get to the point that it's just a way of life... The babies don't even wake up; the people don't even stop their conversations. The only time it really gets to them is if a window happens to break or something like that."

Some way of life! With "progress" like that, why would babies want to wake up?

The 19th-century philosophers who believed in the primacy and balance of nature and in the inevitability of progress, had quite a lot to say on this subject of man and nature. John Burroughs, the naturalist, once wrote an essay entitled "Shall We Accept the Universe?" Are we not men enough to face things as they are? he asked.

Well, these are good questions, and the optimists and pessimists argued about them way back then. When Margaret Fuller said she accepted the universe, Thomas Carlyle remarked: "Gad, she'd better!" but Carlyle himself was a bit of a pessimist. He once looked up at the midnight stars, according to Burroughs, and exclaimed: "A sad spectacle! If they be inhabited, what a scope for misery and folly; if they be not inhabited, what a waste of space."

Still, none of these eminent men of the last century foresaw the spectacular growth of the human family or man's pollution of his own natural environment. President Nixon observed the other day that the American people would have to build more than 100 wholly new cities of more than 100,000 people and 10 new cities of a million each in the next 30 years just to deal with 20 per cent of the population growth in the next generation. Meanwhile, he cannot find the money to stop the rot and pollution of the old cities.

Burroughs was optimistic because he thought the balance of nature would always prevail. "Not that cold and hunger, war and pestilence, tornadoes and earthquakes are good in a positive sense," he said, "but that these and kindred things are vastly overbalanced by the forces and agencies that make for our well-being—the sunshine, the cooling breezes, the fertile soil, the stability of land and sea, the gentle currents, the equipoise of the forces of the earth, air and water, the order and security of our polar system—and in the human realm, the good will and fellowship that are finally bound to prevail among men and nations..."

This, of course, is precisely the premise man is beginning to question because of his own challenge to the balance of nature. Are the forces of good prevailing now over the forces of evil? Are "good will and fellowship" "bound to prevail"? Is it enough to "face things as they are"? Or do the present trends have to be changed?

Emerson was probably nearer the modern truth than Burroughs. When he was 21, in 1824, he suggested that man doesn't really inherit a benign and all-powerful natural universe, but that he got precisely what he deserved.

"Providence supports, but does not spoil its children," he said. "We are called sons, not darlings, of the Deity. There is ever good in store for those who love it, knowledge for those who seek it, and if we do evil, we suffer the consequences of evil..."

This was the old hard New England doctrine, and the hardware store man on Main street in Edgartown seemed to be hinting at much the same thing.

## Sailing along the Indian River



photo by Nelson Brooks



Jean Langlais

## Jean Langlais:

### master musician of the pipe organ

As a concert organist, Jean Langlais knows music, but he knows humility, too.

He teaches it to those who hear him play.

At a recital in a Carbondale church last week he played Louis-Claude D'Aquin's "Swiss Noel" so that one could close his eyes and almost feel the snow against his face.

He might have played Johann Sebastian Bach's "Prelude in E Flat" anywhere else, and one might still have felt in church.

Langlais' own compositions said much about his feeling for the great pipe organ he plays. Hearing "At Buffalo Bill's Grave" from his "American Suite", one could feel a sense of peace hovering beneath the distinct sound of the American West.

Hearing compositions based on the Catholic and Protestant sections of the "Ecumenical Book", one could feel the common bond between religions and the simultaneous divisiveness that maintains separate churches. "Kyrie Orbis Factor" and "Kyrie, God the Father" celebrate the same God in subtly different ways.

Even improvising on themes submitted to him immediately before the concert began, Langlais sounded as if he were playing from memory a work that he loved and deeply admired.

Such artistry on a pipe organ is not easily come by, for that time-honored instrument has a tendency to sound cold and harsh when some hands touch the keys. Langlais' touch is the touch of friendship and love, and these emotions show in his music. And though he himself is French, he plays with a sense of humble command that appeals to all men everywhere who love and respect good music and those who produce it.

"My philosophy is that I like everything I find beautiful," Langlais said. "If it is not beautiful I do not like it. I listen to the harmonies, the melodies, the architecture, the sonority. If they are not beautiful I do not like them."

"For me Bach is beautiful. Messiaen has a different style completely, but for me he is the same as Bach, because they both made beautiful music."

In the days of composers like Bach, the organ was perhaps the major musical instrument of the times. Langlais feels it is equally an instrument for today.

"A lot of composers are interested to write for organ," he said. "Our consolation—for I am one of them—is that people seem interested to attend the recitals we give. We are more and more successful because of the priests and pastors. They do us a very good service by being so talkative these days. People long to hear something more than talk—something beautiful."

"Something beautiful" is the most accurate description of Langlais' own compositions, which consist primarily of a number of suites. The "American Suite" includes impressions of Langlais' tours of the United States—this is his eighth, and

he has played more than 250 concerts in America. The suite describes peace at Buffalo Bill's grave ("I wanted to write what I felt," Langlais said.), the quietude of New York on a Sunday morning, the feel of the Pacific Ocean in "California Avocation."

One section of "American Suite" describes a storm. "When I was in Florida, there was a terrible storm," Langlais said. "I was very afraid, and later I tried to describe it in music."

What does a storm sound like on the organ?

"One can do many things with an organ," Langlais said. "It can be made to sound very stormy, I think."

And hearing the musical description, one can see the blind artist caught in the feeling and sound of a tropical storm but unable to see its fury and effect.

Langlais' blindness is something one tends to forget after hearing him play. He seems to see through

music more than most musicians with sight.

He studied at the National Institute of the Young Blind and Paris Conservatory of Music.

He is currently professor of organ at the Schola Cantorum and organist at Saint Clotilde Church in Paris and formerly taught, directed the chorus and conducted the orchestra at the National Institute of the Young Blind.

But perhaps what he teaches best is humility.

Articles by Margaret Ann Niceley

## The artistic identity and quality of pipe organs

After centuries of development, the organ has yet to attain a definite artistic identity.

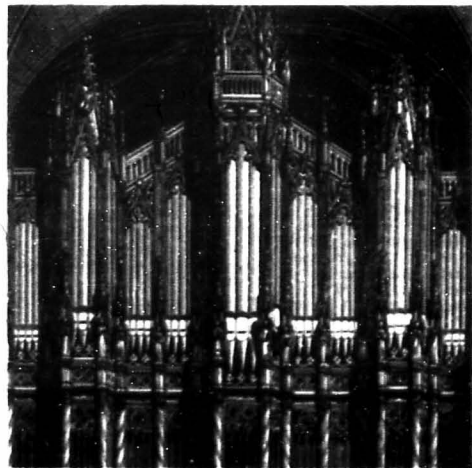
It is an instrument of many shapes and sizes, types and sounds, tone characters and shades of sonority. It has evolved through nearly as many stages as it has complex parts—the 15th-century Gothic types, the medieval Portatives and Regals of the 17th and 18th centuries; the orchestral organ of the 19th century; and the electronics of today.

The best description of any organ is its sound. Albert Schweitzer, who was an accomplished organist as well as a humanitarian and physician, published a booklet in 1906 describing organ sounds in a historical context in terms of basic principles—pipes, wind chest, wind pressure, and the position of display inside a building—all of which contribute to tonal quality.

A modern analyst might do the same thing with the assistance of stereophonic recordings, since the organ is wonderfully suited to the performance of polyphonic music, which can best be studied with stereophonic separation of sounds. However, such devices illustrate clearly that technology has not greatly improved the organ—the modern electronics are hardly comparable in most respects to older pipe organs, and pipe organs built today are rarely better than old ones still operable.

The introduction of electricity into the inward parts of the organ occurred some 80 years ago. It has proved little beyond the fact that electricity is convenient in producing certain sounds, such as the ringing of a doorbell or the reproduction of recorded sound pressed into wax, but it is not the loveliest method for producing organ music. It has made of the instrument a vast music machine without the tonal quality and depth of pipe instruments. Its major contribution is the artificial running of blowing mechanisms—nobody has to pump bellows anymore.

To accommodate the innovation of electricity, basic organ structure were altered. Wind-chest structure



Pipe ranks in a classical organ

was completely changed, and wind pressure was increased because the newer instruments would not operate on low pressure. Mutations and mixture stops, which sound extremely artificial under high pressure, had to be eliminated. Pipes were bottled in remote chambers and nicked at the mouth. The result was louder, thicker, sometimes inarticulate tones.

The newest travesty is the choral organ.

True organ artists maintain that the classical organ must survive. Under their hands, it will.

The 1930's ushered in an organ renaissance. In Europe such men as Straube, Ramin, Disler, Klotz and Supper showed sufficient interest in the revival of classic instruments to encourage organ builders. In Holland the Dutch, primarily Flentrop and Vente, began to reproduce classical features in organs they built.

After 1945 the movement to clas-

sical organ was intensified by men like Flentrop, Van Vulpén and Vente in Holland; Von Beckerath, Kemper, Hammer, Ott and Schuke in Germany; Marcussen, Forbénus and Starup in Scandinavia.

Even in America, where the tendency to worship technology can be stifling, musicians such as Farnam, Harrison, White, Weirich and others went classical. The Von Beckerath tracker organ, built with the advice of Robert Hoehren and imported to Cleveland in 1957, dramatized the movement.

The Organ Historical Society of York, Pa., has preserved early American organs.

And while amateur organists and some professional musicians continue to promote the artificial, technological wonders, and many churches continue to use them, the pipe organ is proving its ability to hold its own.

Where such things really matter, it will certainly supercede.



# Decires y mal decires de Madrid

Los localismos de lenguaje son fenómeno tan natural como el habla misma: el "impartir" mejicano, por "enseñar", el "recibirse" por "graduarse", el "ubicarse" argentino y uruguayo por "estar situado o residiendo"; el "recesar" cubano por "suspender temporalmente una reunión", o el "inicialar" un documento por "ponerle el visto bueno"; el "aplatanarse" canario por hacerse a la manera fácil y peregrina de aquella tierra medio tropical, o el "calentarse" por "enfadarse" (¡Dios mío! ¡La vergüenza que pasó la primera y última vez que le pregunté a un amigo en Madrid por qué estaba no sé quien "caliente"!); Todos estos son localismos de lenguaje tan respetables como otros cualesquiera. Después de todo ¿en qué consisten los dialectos en lo que toca al léxico sino en localismos de esta clase?

Madrid, que por ser la cudad de donde dicen vienen las mayores críticas y hasta diatribas contra "ubicares", "impartires", "calentares" y "recesares", nos ofrece un buen golpe de expresiones que sólo los madrileños entienden.

De los que tienen maffa para resolver suavemente problemas personales sin disgustar a nadie, se dice que "tienen mano izquierda", frase tomada indudablemente del argot del torero donde el pase de muleta con la mano izquierda es más difícil que uno con la mano derecha. Y del lenguaje to-

rerotambién es lo de "hacer las cosas al alimón", castiza expresión castellana por otra parte, por hacerlas en cooperación. Por cierto, nadie en Madrid dirá ni escribirá sino "a la limón".

Al hombre de mal agüero y cuya compaña evitamos, lo llaman en Madrid "gafe" y "el cenizo". Y, cuando alguien es tan pesado y tan "de sangre gorda" en su conversación que nadie lo resiste, aquí que al llegar a una reunión, se acuerdan todos de repente de que los esperan en alguna parte, lo llaman "la ley marcial" porque dicen: disuelve los grupos. Si un madrileño mantiene tapadamente un piso para reunirse con su amiga, dice que tiene un "apeadero" en la Buidalera o en cualquier otro barrio lejano. Apeadero, en terminología ferroviaria, es la pequeña estación perdida en un recodo de la montaña, donde no para el tren sino para apearse momentáneamente algún viajero ocasional.

No hay madrileño que llame a su ciudad natal Madrid, como usted y como yo, sino "Madrid". Pregúntesele a un madrileño por el nombre de la mejor plaza del mundo o por la calle más hermosa que existe en toda la redondez de la tierra. Si no dice que aquella es "la Puerta'l Sol" y está "la Cal'-Cala" podremos asegurar que no es de Madrid. ¡Si ésta es la mejor manera de conocerlos!

—¿Es usted de Madrid? —podemos



La famosa Puerta de Alcalá de Madrid, en la calle de Alcalá.

preguntarle. Y nos contestará con el mayor orgullo del mundo:

—¡Y de Chamberí! O "Y de Lavapiés!" Jamás dirá "del Abaplés."

"Anda y que te onduelen" se oye increpar a quien queremos ver lejos. En mis tiempos sólo se ondulaban el pelo las mujeres.

Una joven madrileña que todavía no viste de largo y no arrastraba la falda por el suelo, era una "tobillera". En una zarzuela ma-

drileña del segundo cuarto de siglo, una de las artistas cantaba con picardía profética, cuando no se sonaba siquiera con la posibilidad de la minifalda, como dicen allí (Yo diría "faldellín"):

"Tobillera, tobillera, ya te has hecho rodillera, pero al paso que tu vas de fiyo acabarás siendo muslera, muslera... y algo más"

Jenaro Artiles

## 'Battle of Britain': a terrifying documentary

By Luaine Swank  
Daily Egyptian Special Writer

Whoever said "War is hell" must have seen "Battle of Britain."

In this movie by Harry Saltzman—of James Bond productions fame—war is also blood, fire, smoke and noise.

Often called the most decisive battle in history, Hitler's blitz of Great Britain from July 10, 1940, to mid-October forms the entire scope of the movie. The preponderance of aerial battle scenes is loosely strung together with short personal episodes and with movie clichés like "If we're right, they'll give up; if we're wrong, they'll be in London in a week," from Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding.

There are only a few scenes of the airmen's lives, perhaps because there was not much home life for them—only the harshness of war. Dowding's comments, on the other hand, are so trite that the combination of words and expressions is comic.

Churchill's famous quotation, "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few," which is displayed at the end of the movie, certainly does not apply to the cast of "Battle of Britain." At least not the part about "so few."

"Battle of Britain" has a large number of stars—Michael Caine, Trevor Howard, Sir Michael Redgrave and Susannah York. The problem is first to find and then to keep track of them. Big name stars are shot down and turned in on casualty lists just like everyone else.

Though on the whole the acting is good, no one part is outstanding because no one part is really major. The entire production is immersed in the air battles, and the top performers lose individuality in the structure of the war.

Fortunately, since most of the movie consists of fighter-bomber scenes, the aerial photography is exceptional. Two specific scenes are surprisingly different and add



General Kesselring (left), played by Peter Heger, and Reichsmarschall Goering (Hein Riess) are two of the many historical people portrayed in "Battle of Britain".

variety to the monotonous pictures of planes.

For one night raid, fascinating

pictures of red exploding bombs were taken from the bombing planes. This pattern of red on black is combined with the muffled thunder of the explosions.

All of this is woven into scenes of the terror and panic caused on London streets where the devastating bombs are producing fire and death. The scenes from the planes are incredibly beautiful, which makes the abrupt shift to the ground even more horrifying.

The other intriguing battle scene is done, again, with expert photography but without the usual sounds of battle. Instead, a special arrangement entitled "Battle in the Air" provides the only background. These scenes are almost more terrifying than others in the movie because of their unreal quality.

"Battle of Britain" is more a documentary of the R.A.F. and the air war over England than an entertainment-oriented movie. There

is no real plot and the only recurring theme is the terror and destruction of war.

This theme may be a good one to base peace marches on, but it is hardly enough to afford much entertainment value in a multi-million-dollar movie spectacular.

## Fields group copies music of the Cream

By Bill Middleton

Fans of the Cream may well enjoy a new release by a group called Fields. Fields (UNI Stereo 73050). The record is packaged in a well designed jacket by Michael O'Bryant and Mitchell Brisker. The graphics alone are enough to make it an interesting release. Inside, the Cream influence is quite strong, particularly in the lead guitar of Richard Fortunate. Side two of the album is a 20-minute cut called "Love is the Word". It is not completely successful.

Side one has the more interesting material, five cuts of shorter duration. The material is all original, and much of it is quite good. "Elysian Fields" could easily have been recorded by the Cream. The influence is heavy in the guitar and drumming. A female group the Raylettes is also used in this cut, which with "Jump on You," seem to be the high points of the album.

Unless you resent a group doing this good an imitation of another, the whole album will appeal. I don't really see anything wrong in sound like the Cream. If you're going to sound less than 100% unique, you might as well imitate the best.

## TV highlights of the week

### SATURDAY

Purdue battles Ohio State at Columbus, Ohio, in one of the Big Ten's biggest football games of the year. 12:15 p.m., channel 3.

### SUNDAY

An AFL doubleheader is in store when the Kansas City Chiefs meet the New York Jets followed by the San Diego Chargers vs. the Oakland Raiders. 1 p.m., channel 6.

Should the government allow more off-shore drilling? This topic is discussed on "The Advocate," with special guest, Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel. 9 p.m., channel 8.

### TUESDAY

NBC takes a look into wolves

and the men who are trying to save them from extinction in "The Wolf Men." 6:30 p.m., channel 6.

"Who, What, When, Where, Why" takes a look at the state of affairs and current political problems of Red China. 9 p.m., channel 12.

### WEDNESDAY

Lee Marvin and Jane Fonda star in the Western spoof, "Cat Ballou." 8 p.m., channel 3.

### FRIDAY

NBC's "On Stage" presents a contemporary comedy about writer Max Minnow, whose career is going down hill until he writes a dirty book under a pen name, is "Mirror, Mirror, Off the Wall." It stars George C. Scott, Maureen Stapleton and John McGiver. 9 p.m., channel 6.

# Events occurring on campus Sunday, Monday

## SUNDAY

**Omega Psi Phi:** Dinner, 7-11 p.m., University Center, Ballroom A.  
**Alozed:** A Humphrey Bogart Film, 7:30 p.m., Davis Auditorium. Admission free.  
**Wesley Community House:** A Matter of Conscience, "Requiem for a Heavyweight," 7 p.m., 816 S. Illinois Ave.  
**Southern Players:** Meeting, 11:30 a.m.-3 p.m., Communications Building Lounge.  
**Yoga Society:** Meeting, 7-9 p.m., Muckelroy Arena.  
**Blacks Interested in Business:** Meeting, 1-4 p.m., General Classrooms Building, Room 24.  
**Gamma Kappa Omega:** Meeting, 5-7 p.m., Home Economics Family Living Laboratory.  
**Intramural Recreation:** 1-5 p.m. and 7-10:30 p.m., Pulliam Hall Pool; 1-11 p.m., Pulliam Hall Gym and

**Weight Room:** Recreation for men, 8-10:30 p.m., SIU Arena.  
**Faculty-Alumni Basketball Games:** 5-9 p.m., Women's Gym 207.  
**Free School:** Photo Lab, 4 p.m., 212 E. Pearl St.  
**Women's Recreation Association:** Turkey Trot, 3 p.m., Varsity Cross Country Course South of Arena. No entrance fee.  
**Grand Touring Auto Club:** Sports Car Rallye, 12 noon, Epps Volkswagen, Route 13 East.  
**Recreational Runners of Southern:** Marathon Training Run (Arena to Giant City Park Lodge) starts in front of Arena, 9 a.m.; Designated Time Relay (four miles by two men, repeat miles), Cross Country course, Snow Fence Corral Southwest of Varsity Baseball Field, 3:30 p.m.

**MONDAY**  
 Parent Orientation Meeting

**and Coffee Hour:** 10 a.m.-12 noon, University Center Ballroom A.  
**Journalism Department:** "Jobs in Journalism," Oscar Norling, speaker, 8 a.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.  
**Journalism Sorority and Fraternity:** Luncheon, 12 noon, University Center, Illinois and Sangamon Rooms.  
**Coffee House Circuit:** Lounge, 7 p.m., University Center, Sangamon Room; Entertainment, Patti Miller Trio, 8 p.m., University Center, Roman Room.  
**University Center Programming Board:** Meeting, 7:30 p.m., University Center, Mississippi Room.  
**Campus Recreational Facilities Committee:** Lunch, 11:45 a.m.-2 p.m., Through line to University Center, Ohio Room.  
**Roten Company:** Graphics Sale, 10 a.m., University Center, Kaskaskia and Missouri Rooms.

**"A View from a Mountain in Nepal,"** Dr. Alice Rector, speaker, Faculty Christian Fellowship, 12 noon; lunch, \$1.25, Student Christian Foundation, 913 S. Illinois Ave.  
**Council for Exceptional Children:** Meeting, 7-9 p.m., Home Economics Family Living Laboratory.  
**Obelisk:** Group Pictures, 6-10 p.m., Agriculture Arena.  
**Alpha Phi Omega:** Meeting, 9-11 p.m., Home Economics Family Living Laboratory; pledge meeting, 9-11 p.m., Home Economics 203.  
**Agriculture Student Council:** Meeting, 5-6:30 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.  
**Zoology Department:** SIU Fish and Wildlife Association meeting, 7:30-10 p.m., Life Science 205.  
**Sailing Club:** Executive meeting, 7:30-9 p.m., Home Economics 118.  
**Phi Gamma Nu:** Pledge meeting, 7:30-10 p.m., Home Economics 122A.  
**Alpha Delta Sigma:** Meeting, 6:30-9 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.  
**Basketball Officials Rules Interpretation meeting,** 7 p.m., Arena.  
**French Department:** "To Be a Crook," French film with English subtitles, 7:15 p.m., Morris Library Auditorium, admission 60 cents.  
**Intramural Recreation:** 4:30-11 p.m., Pulliam Hall Gym and Weight Room.  
**Art Department:** Lecture, 10 a.m., 801 S. Washington, Mural Helfman to speak on Figurative and Architectural Weaving.  
**Microbiology Department:** Medical Virology and Bacteriology Seminar, 4 p.m., Life Science Building 205.

**Robert Wlodarczyk** to speak on "The Molecular Characterization of the Pathological Immunoglobulins in Multiple Myeloma Syndrome."  
**Draft Information Service:** 11 a.m.-4 p.m., University Center, Room D.  
**Free School:** Harard Experiment, 7:30 p.m.; Group Sensitivity, 9 p.m., 212 E. Pearl St.

**FOX Eastgate**

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**"Battle of Britain"**  
A Harry Saltzman Production

Color by Technicolor  
Filmed in Panavision

Continuous From 2 p.m.  
2:00-4:20-6:40-9:00

## Wham hits state board's role

(Continued from page 20)

In a statement Friday Wham declined direct comment on the University House controversy, but praised the Morris administration.

The statement read as follows:

"My Southern Illinois University trusteeship was terminated in 1965 and at this time it would seem inappropriate for me to join in the University House controversy."

"During 16 years of Board service I witnessed a wise,

honest and effective administration. On many occasions there were criticisms and charges, of varying degrees, long since proven to be without justification.

"The results are obvious, and we have every reason to be proud of them."

"I possess a continuing respect for and confidence in the Morris administration, with a sincere hope that it will be fairly and impartially judged, notwithstanding current threats to the contrary."

"The management and control of Southern Illinois University rests exclusively with its Board of Trustees. The State Board of Higher Education is engaged in an extra legal activity when by threats, coercion, or otherwise, it seeks the resignation of this governing body or the discipline of its appointees."

Wham, a member of the SIU class of 1922, served as an elected member of the Board's Executive Committee during 1950-51. He became an ex-officio member of the committee when he was elected chairman of the Board in 1963.

## Student dies of cycle injury

James R. Nudd, 19, an SIU sophomore from Orland Park, died Friday at Doctor's Hospital from injuries received in a motorcycle-car accident Nov. 6 in front of the Golden Bear Restaurant on South Wall Street.

A funeral Mass will be held at 10 a.m. Monday at St. Michael's Church, Orland Park, with burial in St. Michael's Cemetery.

He is survived by his parents, Hubert and Marian Nudd, and five sisters and brothers, Mary Ellen, Donna, Kathleen, Michael and Thomas.

His SIU address was given as 320 W. Walnut by the Housing Office.

Nudd and another SIU student, Richard W. Oxford, Harvey, were riding a motorcycle south on Wall Street when a car heading north driven by Charles H. Bursey of Marion, turned left onto Walnut Street and struck the bike, police said.

Oxford was transferred to St. Luke's Hospital in St. Louis where his condition was listed as satisfactory Friday.

## Hungarian exhibit opening at library

A Hungarian exhibit of artwork, pottery, embroidery, and heretofore unpublished information on gypsies will open Sunday in the lobby of Morris Library.

A reception will be held from 3 to 5 p.m. The materials are from the collection of Terese von Zitter, who says the exhibit is intended to commemorate King Matthias, "the only just Hungarian king."

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## NOW AT THE VARSITY

FEATURE TIMES 2:20-4:30-6:40-8:50

**You never met a pair like Butch and The Kid!**



**PAUL NEWMAN**  
**ROBERT REDFORD KATHARINE ROSS**  
**"BUTCH CASSIDY AND THE SUNDANCE KID"**

Also Starring: MICHAEL JEFF CORY, HENRY JONES



### Extra responsibilities

Married students such as Mr. and Mrs. James O'Dell face responsibilities including classes, part-time jobs and raising a family. O'Dell is a junior majoring in biological sciences and Mrs. O'Dell, holding their son, Chris, is a sophomore in elementary education. (Photo by Nelson Brooks)

### Living expenses going up

## Marriage mixed blessing for students

By Hiroko Kimura  
Student Writer

"Two can live as cheaply as one, people say. It still holds true today, provided one doesn't eat, one doesn't take a shower, one doesn't drive a car, or ride a bike..." says Lee Chenoweth, staff assistant at SIU's Office of Commuter, Married, and Graduate Students.

"Tuition and living expenses are going up. And there isn't enough low-cost housing for married students," continues Chenoweth.

According to the Commuter, Married, and Graduate Students Office, 1,374 male and 939 female students on the Carbondale campus are married. Slightly more than 11 per cent of SIU undergraduates carry the responsibility of being a wife or a husband.

Wilbur N. Moulton, dean of students, is aware that "interests and problems (of the married students) are somewhat different from those of the single undergraduate."

How are they different? And how does the difference affect married undergraduate couples?

"Financial independence probably is one difference," says Kenneth and Elsie Champion, both seniors. "Both of our parents were receptive to our marriage, and they offered financial assistance if we needed it. But I don't think we would ever turn to them for such help unless in case of dire emergency."

Three other couples interviewed share the same view. Married students depend either on scholarships and loans, their own savings or on part-time jobs.

Because financial resources are rather limited, they find themselves more sensitive to the value of money. Rising grocery prices concern them more now than when they were single and financially dependent on parents.

"When you're single, you can go around finding somebody to share an apartment. And you share telephone and other utilities and split the expenses. But it doesn't quite work out that way when you're

married. It doesn't help at all to split it with your husband," says Mrs. Vance Sonntag, a senior majoring in psychology.

What impact does marriage have on academic life? Responses from the undergraduate couples agree with Chancellor Robert MacVicar who said, in a handbook prepared for married and graduate students, that married students as learners "bring a dedication and thrust which stimulates their fellow students."

"I'm more serious and enthusiastic about my studies," says Mrs. Champion, an elementary education major. She ascribes her "great improvement in attitude toward education" to her husband.

"Our grades have always been above four points. My husband carries a heavy load (units) and gets straight A's," says Mrs. Gary Greenwood, a sophomore carrying 18 units this quarter.

"I had to kill myself to get the same result as I do now," says Vance Sonntag.

"We're doing a lot better than before we were married," adds Sonntag, pointing out "the sense of security and stability" as a major factor.

"You don't have to go through the trouble of finding a date and going out as well as trying to devote time for studies, which can put a strain on you," says Sonntag.

"You're not just there sim-

ply because parents sent you to college," continues Sonntag, "and I guess you build up a certain kind of responsibility for your studies. You get more appreciation for what you're doing."

Marriage gives one a direction, according to Sonntag, and the awareness that the couple is working toward a common goal may serve as moral encouragement and support.

Though many married undergraduates continue their studies, some wives quit school after having children. They may get a job and support their husbands in school, as is the case with Mrs. Russell Mortz.

"I stay with the baby during the day and work as a waitress at night. My husband babysits while I'm gone. But it's nice to have a family life," says Mrs. Mortz.

Family life, however, seems to put some extra work on student wives, if not so much on husbands. Wives admit that it sometimes gets to be too much "running the house just like a normal person and having to study at the same time."

"You can't do everything, so you have to do what's most important," says Mrs. Greenwood. Like other student wives, she "just lets

### Supervisor workshop

SIU offers a workshop for college housemothers and other residence hall supervisory personnel.

### LATE SHOW VARSITY

BOX OFFICE OPENS 10:15 SHOW STARTS 11:00 P.M.

ALL SEATS \$1.00



# Inga

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## Annual tax conference to cover problem areas

The 12th annual tax conference will be held from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. today in the University Center Ballrooms.

The conference will consider problems that have developed related to taxes as well as certain specialized problems, according to Ralph D. Swick, professor of accounting and co-chairman of the tax conference. Six speakers will be featured at the conference.

"This is a good opportunity for graduate students and seniors majoring in accounting to rub shoulders with professional people in the accounting profession. It is likewise an opportunity for professional people to consider some of the current problems that have been developing in the income tax area," said Swick.

Anyone interested may attend the conference. The registration fee of \$7 per person includes luncheon and coffee.

## Prof to guide music courses

Roderick Gordon, professor of music at SIU, will serve as a member of the evaluation team from the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in evaluating the curriculum of Horton Watkins High School in St. Louis County, Nov. 16-18.

Gordon, coordinator of music education and graduate studies in music at SIU, will evaluate the high school's music, counseling and guidance courses.



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# Apollo 12 astronauts lift off successfully to moon

**SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP)**—Three Americans blasted off in the rain Friday on man's second moon landing mission, sweating out sacry minutes early in their rocket ride through earth's lightning-spiked clouds toward a Wednesday landing on the moon's weatherless Ocean of Storms.

"I'm not sure we didn't get hit by lightning," command pilot Charles "Pete" Conrad Jr. said excitedly as the rocket's power jarred him and crewmates Richard F. Gordon Jr. and Alan L. Bean. "We are pretty sure it was not lightning," launch officials said later.

The guidance computer and other electrical systems went suddenly blank. Warning lights flashed on all over the spacecraft control panels.

"We had everything in the world drop out," Conrad said. "There were so many lights we couldn't read them."

In seconds they reset the electrically jolted systems, and chuckled over the trouble. At mission control, where voices were cool during the trouble, a ground controller admitted, "We've had a couple of cardiac arrests down here."

"We didn't have time up here," Conrad replied.

There was also ice on the windows from the space-frozen rain.

"It looks like it'll be with us for the flight," Conrad said.

"Bad news, Pete," mission control said.

"You can't win 'em all," Conrad joked. "Maybe I'll get out and clean them later."

After the power loss Conrad, Gordon and Bean were

checking out the electrical systems to make sure no real damage had been done.

Conrad told mission control, "I saw some illumination out the window. I can almost be positive we got hit by lightning someplace."

"Thinking back to when we had our big glitch," he said referring to the communications problem, "I remember seeing it get light outside the window. We were in the clouds. I'm pretty sure we got hit by lightning."

Later, talking it over with mission control, Conrad admitted there was another possibility: Apollo 12 may have created its own lightning. He suggested that while the rocket was shouldering its way through the clouds, it may have built up static electricity along its sides, and that electricity may have discharged into the spacecraft providing the power jolt that upset the instruments.

In a postlaunch news conference, space agency experts said they had scrambled a special weather surveillance aircraft at the last minute to fly through the changing weather front.

The aircraft confirmed there was no electrical potential in the clouds, and the decision was made to go ahead with the launch as scheduled.

Checking back, the experts speculated an electrical relay may have been jarred, or there was an electrical imbalance in the fuel cell electrical supply.

At any rate they called on the Apollo crew to check out the lunar module, Intrepid, that will carry them to the moon's surface. That requires an unscheduled entry into the

lunar module to make certain it had not suffered any electrical damage.

From the ground the Saturn 5 rocket was visible for only seconds before it disappeared into the clouds, despite the fact that its engines, burning 15 tons of fuel a second, trailed an 800-foot tail of flame.

President Nixon, his wife, and daughter Tricia, caught only a glimpse of it before it disappeared. They sat under a borrowed umbrella in stands reserved for very important persons—VIPs. He became the first American chief of state to see a manned launch while in office.

Later, joining Vice President Spiro T. Agnew and other guests in the firing room at launch control, Nixon said the experience was far more complete than watching it on television.

"Here it's a sense of not just the sight and picture, but a feeling—a feeling of the great experience and all that's gone into it," he said. He had leaned toward the space program before, he added, and now "I must say I lean even more in that direction."

Millions watched on television, but there was precious little to see. However they and the 300,000 watching at Cape Kennedy could hear the tension in the voices of the astronauts.

Apollo 12 broke through the top of the storm clouds at about 23,000 feet. And 11 1/2 minutes after blast off, the three engines of the Saturn 5, the most powerful rocket ever built by man, put Apollo 12 in earth parking orbit some 100 miles high.

Then the crew and the experts in mission control went over the electrically jolted instruments and systems one by one, paying special attention to the information stored in the spacecraft's computer.

And one by one, the systems checked out "Go."

Finally, at 2:09 p.m. the third stage of the Saturn 5 fired again sending Apollo 12 on the way to its planned landing on the eastern shore of the Ocean of Storms at 1:53 a.m. Wednesday.

Four hours after landing, Bean and Conrad are to begin the first of two treks around the lunar surface, culminating Thursday with a possible visit to an old unmanned spacecraft, Surveyor 3, 150 feet down the slope of a lunar crater.

Told they were on their way to the moon in good fashion, Conrad replied, "Roger, everything's tickety-boo. We're on the way."

As the earth receded, Bean said, "The earth is starting to get nice and round. Can't see it all yet."

Apollo 12 is the first U.S. manned flight to the moon that does not provide a guaranteed return in its final trajectory into the moon's gravitational field. At 6:14 p.m. EST Saturday the astronauts will fire a rocket blast that will take away the ability to loop around

the moon and return without further rocket firing.

The move was made, space officials say, to allow the flight to better juggle the mass of variables involved in a precision landing on the moon.

The flight of Apollo 12 is the first attempt to capitalize on the techniques developed in pioneering Apollo 11. While Neil A. Armstrong and Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. walked on the moon only 2 1/2 hours, Bean and Conrad will make two wide-ranging explorations of the lunar surface and a total of seven hours or more of moonwalking.

Experts said that if the lunar lander is found to be disabled, the moonbound Apollo 12 would change its mission and not land on the moon. Instead it would photograph other lunar landing sites for future Apollo missions, and jettison its lunar lander unused.

Some 3 hours and 20 minutes after launch, the crew of Apollo 12 beamed back color television pictures of the docking of the command ship Yankee Clipper with the lunar taxi, Intrepid.

"We have a hard dock," Conrad said, and moved to disengage the Intrepid from its garage in the third stage of the Saturn 5 rocket.

While Conrad was busy with this and describing the clouds of ice crystals that surrounded the spacecraft, Bean moved the television camera to give the earth's television audience a view of the United States and Mexico.

The third stage of the Saturn 5 was to be fired again and sent on its way beyond the moon and into an orbit around the sun.

Flight surgeon Charles A. Berry confirmed the stress of those wild moments when the rocket ripped through the storm clouds. The crew heart rates had been running at 80-90 beats a minute before launch, rose to 120 beats a minute at liftoff, and peaked at 130 to 140 beats during the troubled period.

One other reminder of their stormy take off was Conrad's

observation, "I've got a lot of ice on my outside window."

Conrad, 39, and Gordon, 40, are both space veterans from the Gemini program, but this is the 37-year-old Bean's first flight.

"Hey Houston," the spacecraft called down, "the LMP Bean, the lunar module pilot is no longer a rookie."

In the waning minutes, launch officials considered stopping the countdown clock to wait for the bad weather to pass. The leaden skies over Cape Kennedy dripped rain, the leading edge of a cold front pressing down on Florida.

When the launch officials decided to go ahead for an on-time launch, Conrad said, "That sounds good to me."

Then when the rocket ignited and the flame filled the area, the Saturn 5 built up speed and from the clouds came Conrad's voice, "This baby is really going."

## Space officials discard automatic return plans

**SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP)**—Mission planners for Apollo 12 have boldly discarded automatic trajectory which assured earlier moon crews an automatic trip back to earth.

On previous missions to the moon, the spacecraft was aimed so the vehicles would automatically return to earth if they did not go into lunar orbit. The gravity of the moon would force the spacecraft to make a huge looping turn around the lunar backside and then head toward earth.

Astronauts on Apollo 12 will purposely fire a rocket to abandon the automatic return 31 hours after launch, or at 5:14 p.m. CST today.

Should rockets fail to send Apollo 12 into lunar orbit, the craft will arc around the back of the moon and whip out into space. The astronauts would be beyond hope, beyond help and trapped forever in a fatal orbit at least 57,000 miles from earth.

Officials said the men must abandon the automatic, or "free return" trajectory if they are to adequately explore the moon.

For safety and proper communications there must be a launch during daylight, a landing on the moon where the sun is just downing, and the proper alignment with the huge antenna dishes on earth which receive radio waves all the way from the moon.

Juggling all these factors

around a requirement for an automatic return to earth could shackle moon flights to specific landing sites or to launches during only one or two months out of the year.

By moving to the riskier trajectory that requires a rocket firing to return to earth, the astronauts can more easily make all the restraints fit together and have more choices of landing sites.

The nonautomatic trajectory allows the time it takes to coast to the moon to be varied. This gives mission planners greater flexibility.

In effect, by taking the additional risk, which officials consider significant but not hazardous, man will be more able to land on the moon where he wants to and still meet the other requirements.

Mission planners feel they are ready to take this risk because most moon landing spacecraft will have two engines, instead of one, available for sending the spacecraft back to earth.

Officials said the men must

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Daily Egyptian, November 15, 1969, Page 11

Depicts immigrants

## Artist's paintings in Sweden exhibit

BISHOP HILL, Ill. (AP)—Twenty-one paintings by Olaf Kras, a primitive artist who lived at Bishop Hill, will go on exhibit Wednesday in Stockholm, Sweden.

They will be part of a display about Bishop Hill a town of 100 about 30 miles south-east of Rock Island, which was the destination of thousands of immigrating Swedes during the mid-19th century.

Kras, who lived from 1838 to 1916, was among the immigrants. He did portraits of settlers who would allow themselves to be painted. These were executed in somber colors in the formal, stilted style of the period.

He also painted pastoral scenes in brighter colors depicting the way the communal farms were cultivated at the time and the wide, open prairie.

The farm was the best known and most successful of the utopian farms operated in Illinois at the time. It was developed by the Jansons, a pietistic offshoot of Lutheranism which got in trouble with the state church in Sweden.

The paintings first came to the attention of Dr. Olov Isaksson, curator of the Swedish Museum of National Antiquities, when he was visiting Bishop Hill to gather material for an exhibit about the area.

The paintings were selected from more than 100 exhibited in Bishop Hill in the old Col-

ony Church, a huge, barn-like frame structure which was one of the first buildings erected by the colonists. The church, operated as a museum, also houses artifacts and other exhibits depicting the life of the colony.

The American-Scandinavian Foundation, the U.S. Information Agency, the U.S. State Department, the Illinois Arts Council, the governor's office and the state Department of Conservation were all involved in arranging the loan of the paintings. Scandinavian Airlines System SAS provided free transportation.

King Gustav will open the exhibition at the Statens Historiska Museum, which offered to undertake restoration of some of the deteriorated or damaged paintings.

The Illinois Arts Council is paying for part of this work.

Some of the paintings have been chipped or cut and the paint is cracking in some of the colors. Stamped in the lower left corner of the pictures is "Property of the State of Illinois."

Following showings throughout Scandinavia, the exhibit will be available for loan in this country through the Illinois Arts Council and the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service.

The first U.S. showing will be in Springfield, probably early in the summer of 1970, at the State Museum.

## Washington protest remains quiet

(Continued from page 28)

"We feel a sense of responsibility to honor that commitment to those people. And that goes for all of us, even the Weathermen militants."

Nevertheless federal troops moved quietly into at least three government buildings Friday, the Justice Department, the neighboring Internal Revenue Service and the Capitol.

Inside the gray stone Justice structure the department's nationwide information unit was keeping tabs on antiwar protests across the country and updating a magnetic map of Washington showing key points in the weekend demonstration.

An official explained that the troops were in the building "for obvious security reasons." The purpose of the 24-hour information watch, he said, is to keep Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell posted "in case he has to make a recommendation to the President."

Such a recommendation presumably would concern the use of federal troops. Nine thousand airborne soldiers and Marines have been flown to Washington. Another 28,000 in nearby military bases have been alerted.

Saturday, all foot and vehicle traffic within a block of the White House is to be cut off.

By midnight, if the single-file March Against Death held to its 1,000-an-hour pace, nearly 30,000 marchers would have walked the four-mile

route from the slope below Arlington National Cemetery to the U.S. Grant equestrian statue at the foot of Capitol Hill. The march, begun at dusk Thursday, is to end at dawn Saturday.

The mood was reverent, almost prayerful, as each young protester—there were some from almost every state—stopped at the point where 12 wooden coffins rested on the ground. Each marcher dropped his placard into a coffin.

There were 46,000 placards. Each carried the name of a Vietnam war casualty or the name of destroyed Vietnamese village.

About 200 persons watched. Police lined the sidewalk to the Capitol steps. A cluster of soldiers stood on a Capitol parapet watching the march.

Occasionally there were glimpses in the gray sky of a small plane trailing a banner reading: "Communists Killed Our Boys."

As the procession passed along the barricaded sidewalk at the White House, each marcher—under instructions from marshals of the

New Mobilization committee—stopped squarely facing the executive mansion and called out the name on his placard.

All but a few of the walkers were young. Almost all were white.



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# Final Examination Schedule

Fall Quarter, 1969

Monday, December 15

8 o'clock classes except 3-hour classes which meet one of the class sessions on Saturday . . . . . 7:50-9:50  
GSA 201A and B, GSA 210A and B . . . . . 10:10-12:10  
1 o'clock classes . . . . . 12:50-2:50  
GSD 101 and GSD 102 (Sections 2, 9, 10, 14, 18, 21, 29, 43, 44, 47, 53, 55, 60, 65, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84), 3:10-5:10  
Night classes which meet during the first period (5:45 or 6 to 7:25 p.m.) on Monday and/or Wednesday . . . . . 6-8 p.m.  
8 o'clock 3-hour classes which meet one of the class sessions on Saturday . . . . . 6-8 p.m.  
Classes which meet only on Monday night. Examinations will start at the same times as the class sessions ordinarily start.

Tuesday, December 16

9 o'clock classes except 3-hour classes which meet one of the class sessions on Saturday . . . . . 7:50-9:50  
GSD 107A and B, GSD 108B, GSD 109, Math 111A and B . . . . . 10:10-12:10  
2 o'clock classes . . . . . 12:50-2:50  
GSD 123A, B, and C, GSD 126A, Ger 201A, GSD 136A, Russ 201A . . . . . 3:10-5:10  
Night classes which meet during the first period (5:45 or 6 to 7:25 p.m.) on Tuesday and/or Thursday . . . . . 6-8 p.m.  
9 o'clock 3-hour classes which meet one of the class sessions on Saturday . . . . . 6-8 p.m.  
Classes which meet only on Tuesday night. Examinations will start at the same times as the class sessions ordinarily start.

Wednesday, December 17

10 o'clock classes except 3-hour classes which meet one of the class sessions on Saturday . . . . . 7:50-9:50  
GSB 102B, Acct 351A . . . . . 10:10-12:10  
3 o'clock classes . . . . . 12:50-2:50  
GSB 201C (Sections 1 through 30 only) . . . . . 3:10-5:10  
Night classes which meet during the second period (7:35 to 9 or 9:15 p.m.) on Monday and/or Wednesday . . . . . 6-8 p.m.  
10 o'clock 3-hour classes which meet one of the class sessions on Saturday . . . . . 6-8 p.m.  
Classes which meet only on Wednesday night. Examinations will start at the same times as the class sessions ordinarily start.

Thursday, December 18

11 o'clock except 3-hour classes which meet one of the class sessions on Saturday . . . . . 7:50-9:50  
GSC 100, GSC 101 . . . . . 10:10-12:10  
4 o'clock classes . . . . . 12:50-2:50  
GSC 102 . . . . . 3:10-5:10  
Night classes which meet during the second period (7:35 to 9 or 9:15 p.m.) on Tuesday and/or Thursday . . . . . 6-8 p.m.  
11 o'clock 3-hour classes which meet one of the class sessions on Saturday . . . . . 6-8 p.m.  
Classes which meet only on Thursday night. Examinations will start at the same times as the class sessions ordinarily start.

Friday, December 19

12 o'clock classes . . . . . 7:50-9:50  
Acct 251A and B, 261, 315 . . . . . 10:10-12:10  
Make-up examinations for students whose petitions have been approved by their academic deans . . . . . 12:50-2:50

Saturday, December 20

Classes which meet only on Saturday morning. Examinations will start at the same times as the class sessions ordinarily start.

## General Examination Information

The following policies govern the preparation of the final examination schedule:

## A 'plain' wedding

STERLING, Colo. (AP) — "Miss Plainman," Melra Junk of Merino, Colo., soon became "Mrs." After graduation from Northeastern Junior College, she was married to "Mr. Plainman," Don Jackson of Matheson, Colo. The "Plainman" awards are made annually by the school yearbook.

Examination periods of two clock hours duration are provided for three, four and five credit hour courses. No final examination time is provided for one and two credit hour courses. Examinations for these courses are to be held during the last regularly scheduled class period prior to the formal final examination week. Any no-credit courses having examinations are to follow the same schedule as outlined for one and two credit hour courses.

Final examination times are to be from 7:50 to 9:50 a.m., 10:10 to 12:10 p.m., 12:50 to 2:50 p.m., and 3:10 to 5:10 p.m. for day time classes and from 6 to 8 p.m. for evening classes meeting on more than one night. Classes which meet only one night a week or only on Saturday morning have two clock hour examinations starting at the time the class sessions ordinarily start.

Nine of the daytime periods listed above are used for the scheduling of examinations for classes according to the hour of the day in which the classes meet. One of the periods is used for a make-up period to be used by students who petition their academic deans for permission to have a make-up examination based upon having more than three examination on one day or two examinations scheduled at the same period.

Ten of the periods are used for departmental type examinations or for the scheduling of General Studies courses that meet in lecture only two days a week and which would, therefore, cause conflicting examination schedules for large numbers of students if held according to the hours at which the class meets.

Both the examination schedule for classes scheduled according to the class hour and the departmental type examinations will be rotated through the final examination week during the course of a year so that as equitable a schedule of examinations as possible will be provided.

In addition to the above policy points, the following information is pertinent concerning the final examination schedule:

A student who finds he has more than three examinations on one day may petition, and a student who has two examinations scheduled at one time should petition his academic dean for approval to take an examination during the make-up examination period on the last day. Provision for such a make-up examination period does not mean that a student may decide to miss his scheduled examination time and expect to make it up during this make-up period. This period is to be used only for a student whose petition has been approved by his dean.

A student who must miss a final examination may not take an examination before the time scheduled for the class examination. Information relative to the proper grade to be given a student who misses a final examination and is not involved in a situation covered in the preceding paragraph will be found in the mimeographed memorandum forwarded to members of the instructional staff at the time they receive the final grade listing for the recording of grades.

A special note needs to be made relative to examinations for evening sections for those classes which have been granted a special time for examining all sections. As some students attending at night may not be able to attend the special examination period scheduled for the daytime, each department involved will have to arrange special examination periods for such students. This problem involves those night students who are fully employed during the day and who are taking night courses because it is the only time they are able to do so.

# SIU lecture series presents Goodlad

John I. Goodlad, dean of the Graduate School in Education at the University of California, Los Angeles, will present the third address in a SIU Centennial Lecture Series at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday in the University Center Ballroom.

Goodlad is author or co-author of ten books on education. He also has written chapters and papers in 35 other books and many articles in professional journals and encyclopedias. He has been at UCLA since 1960 and assumed his present position in 1967. His Ph.D. is from the University of Chicago.

He first taught in Canadian schools and came to the United States in 1947 as curriculum consultant in the Atlanta Area.

## Sailing Club offers road rally Sunday

"Nautical Knots" is the name and the theme of a gimmick road rally sponsored by the SIU Sailing Club Sunday.

It will begin at 1 p.m. in the parking lot of Boren's IGA Foodliner, 1620 W. Main. Entry fee will be \$2.50 per car, and there is no limit to the number in the car. Trophies will be given to the first three finishers.

Gimmick rallies do not bind drivers to certain speeds and navigators need no special instruments, according to rallymaster Chuck Kmiec. The navigator must decipher directions in the form of rhymes, riddles, puns, fill in the blanks, etc.

"We made it up as we go along," Kmiec said, but added, "it's guaranteed finishable, lots of fun and a great way to kill an afternoon."

## Racoons are curious

Few animals are more cunning or curious than the racoon. Some scientists rank racoons next to monkeys and chimpanzees in intelligence.

Teacher Education Service. He was a teacher and administrator at Emory University in Georgia from 1949-56 and was director of the Center for Teacher Education at the University of Chicago from 1956-60.

Goodlad served as president of the National Society of College Teachers for Education in 1962-63 and was a member of its executive committee 1958-64.

## Weaving exhibit to be presented

Muriel Helfman, a weaver from St. Louis, will present a lecture and slide program on "Figurative and Architectural Weaving," at 10 a.m. Monday in the weaving studio, 801 S. Washington St.

Mrs. Helfman's visit is being sponsored by the visiting Artists Program of the SIU Department of Art.

A weaver who has exhibited her works widely, Mrs. Helfman was in the Young American's 1962 exhibition as well as being the recipient of a Tiffany Foundation Grant.

She recently presented a personal show at Maryville College in St. Louis.

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# Kennedy, networks blast Agnew speech

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dean Burch, new chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, endorsed Friday Vice President Spiro T. Agnew's charges of bias in network television newscasts, calling the criticisms thoughtful and provocative.

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott not only agreed, he went Agnew one line better: "I think the networks deserve a thorough goosing." Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., said the Agnew speech was "an attack with the ultimate aim of dividing this country" on the issue of the Vietnam war. Agnew specifically assailed the way network analysts dealt with President Nixon's Nov. 3 address to the nation on Vietnam policy.

Agnew said a majority of commentators "expressed in one way or another their hostility to what he had to say."

An FCC spokesman announced that Burch personally telephoned the chairman of the three major television networks two days after the Nixon speech and asked for transcripts of the commentators' broadcast immediately afterward.

The spokesman said Burch had received "a number of complaints from congressional and other sources" about the commentators.

"Vice President Agnew's comments last night on the television industry's news coverage were thoughtful, provocative and deserved careful consideration by the industry and the public," said Burch, a former Republican national chairman named by Nixon to head the agency which regulates broadcasting.

The White House said President Nixon watched on television Thursday night when Agnew discussed the networks and news at a regional Republican meeting in Des Moines, Iowa.

Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said Nixon rarely watches television but switched on a set for the Agnew speech, which was carried live by all three major networks.

"The President has great confidence in his vice president and he supports his vice president in the office," Ziegler said.

Ziegler, half jokingly, said Nixon himself has not discussed news coverage since 1962, when he bitterly denounced the reporting of his losing campaign for governor of California.

While the FCC does not directly supervise the networks, it does have regulatory power because of its control over license renewal of broadcast stations owned by the networks or affiliated with them.

Burch is to appear before the Senate communications subcommittee on Dec. 1 to testify on broadcast license renewal procedures; he may be questioned then about FCC network regulations.

One target of the Agnew attack was W. Averell Harriman, former U.S. negotiator at the Paris peace talks on Vietnam, and Democrats specifically protested that aspect of the speech. Harriman commented on the Nixon report on the American Broadcasting Co. and Agnew said that was a "guarantee in advance that the President's plea for national unity would be challenged."

Kennedy said Agnew's remarks about Harriman were thoughtless. "To casually degrade this man's views and opinions is to dismiss some of the most significant and proud moments in our recent history," Kennedy said.

ABC, CBS and NBC had no comment on the Burch statement. In reply to the Vice President Thursday night, the networks said their coverage had been fair and objective. CBS said it was "an unprecedented attempt by the Vice President to intimidate a news medium which depends for its existence upon government licenses," NBC called it "an appeal to prejudice."

A random sampling of 21 radio and television stations indicated Thursday night callers had supported the Agnew criticism, more than 2 to 1. ABC said it had received more than 4,000 calls in New York, with Agnew's stand favored 2 to 1.

## Marines on call at Capitol

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Marine detachment set up camp in the Capitol Friday and word went out that troops would move into all Washington federal buildings in a security buildup for today's massive protest against the Vietnam war.

This evidence of the administration's apprehensiveness was in marked contrast to the orderly, almost reverent procession of thousands of youths through drenching rain, hail, thunderclaps and a 23-mile wind in the seemingly endless March Against Death.

The icy rain helped to disperse a noisy but nonviolent crowd of perhaps 1,000 at the Justice Department. Otherwise the second of the anti-war demonstration brought no disorders.

As about 200 Marines from Quantico, Va., set up tents in a courtyard of the Capitol, the House sergeant-at-arms, Zeke Johnson, said troops had been ordered into all government structures including the White House.

The Marines with riot-control equipment would occupy the Capitol for the rest of the weekend, Johnson said. Their command post was established in an open area directly under the lofty Capitol dome.

A bunker of sandbags was built in the courtyard to store ammunition and riot control equipment, but the troops were quartered indoors.

Apparently the troops actually being moved into the city were only a fraction of the specially trained forces standing ready just outside the capitol. They number about 9,000 and there are another 28,000 regularly stationed at nearby bases who will be available if needed.

Several hundred police were stationed at strategic spots around the Capitol.

The Capitol grounds, at a point near the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue, were

the terminus of the 40-hour, single-file march that began Thursday night and is due to end Saturday morning, just before the mass "March on Washington" begins.

Speaker of the House John W. McCormack of Massachusetts said there are no indications that demonstrators might try to storm into the Capitol. The troops were summoned as a precautionary step, he said.

The Capitol remained open all day as hundreds of young men and women, after completing their March Against Death, wandered through the corridors and sat in the visitors' galleries in their gaudy jackets, ponchos and blankets.

There was a sharp increase in the number of marchers on the street.

This apparently was caused by more frequent arrivals of incoming busloads of demonstrators from various states.

## WRA hockey tourney today

Women's field hockey teams from five universities invade SIU today, at the Women's Recreation Association's sports day.

Principia College, Western Illinois, Eastern Illinois, Southeast Missouri State and

Southwest Missouri State will compete against SIU on two competitive levels.

Contests between 'A' teams of each school will be decided on the field at the corner of Park Street and Wall Street from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The second teams from the six schools will meet on the field directly east of McAndrew Stadium from 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Southern's 'A' team now owns a 3-3-1 record following its 2-1 win over the Alumnae, Oct. 26. The second team will be trying to improve on its 2-4 record in this weekend's action.

Carol Stearns and Carol Burton scored the goals in the Alumnae game as the homecoming contest was renewed for the 30th straight year.

## Laird forecasts draft reductions

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird forecast Friday a reduction in draft calls next year.

Testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Laird also said President Nixon's lottery draft plan could be put into effect "by Jan. 1 or soon thereafter" if it wins expected early congressional approval.

But the Defense Department's top manpower expert, Asst. Secretary Roger T. Kelley, said he doubts the lottery could take effect before Feb. 1.

The Senate committee has already given informal approval to the House-passed lottery proposal, and the Senate is likely to complete congressional action next week.

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**NORTH ILL. AT JACKSON**

# Kahn predicts greater role for youth in politics

By Darrell Aherin  
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

New and old politics, the power of youth and a challenge to become involved with politics were some of the topics Melvin Kahn discussed this week at a meeting of the SIU Young Democrats.

Kahn, an assistant professor of government at SIU, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The old politics hold winning as its goal, Kahn said. "Men like Humphrey and McCarthy value winning as the top priority. They have little ideology and their party is important because of patronage favors."

Kahn divides the new politics into two aspects, the first being the "outparty" system. Members of this group, such as the Students

for a Democratic Society, work outside the two-party system to reach their goals.

According to Kahn, President Nixon wants confrontation from these groups because they carry an anti-American connotation. When Nixon opposes these forces, he gains support from the "great silent majority."

The other aspect of the new politics is tagged "inparty." This group is in the system but they are excluded from actual participation. Hard core workers, such as the Young Democrats, used to be in this category, but since recent elections, politicians have learned the value of youth support, Kahn said.

"I believe the Young Democrats are playing a more important part in politics. Both nationally and in Illinois, high officials and county chairmen are appealing to this group because young people

are good workers and possible candidates for public office," Kahn said.

"I started out as an 'available Jones' by helping in a Chicago door-to-door campaign. I got a chance to meet the party leaders and it served as a jumping point for my later years," he said.

Kahn said that no party in the future will nominate a candidate that is hostile to youth. "The situation is better than ever for youth and I urge you to take advantage of it," he added.

Kahn answered several questions from the floor after his introductory remarks.

On University House: "Since I am an employee of SIU, I will make no comment on University House at this time. If I am elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction (which carries an ex-officio seat on SIU's Board of Trustees), I will not take part in discussions nor vote on matters concerning SIU. I feel this is necessary since I am now affiliated with the University."

On the Black Studies Program: "I don't feel the program should be required by

the University for all students. It should be academically respected and stand on its own merits. I sat on the committee forming the SIU Black Studies Program and I feel it is doing a very good job."

Chances on securing the nomination: "I am believed to be in the top five out of eleven candidates for the post, but I am not one of the top two contenders. Former governor Samuel Shapiro has told me that no one has the race sewn up. Factors such as geographical location and who gets the senate and treasurer slots will be important."

Changes if elected: "I feel the reading programs in our schools need help. Many

students have trouble reading their textbooks and I feel regional reading centers will improve this situation. Also the amount of state aid per student should be increased and local districts should not have to rely on property taxes for aid."

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## Sale of Christmas gifts to aid UNICEF drive

A fund raising campaign for the United Nations International Childrens Fund (UNICEF) is being sponsored by the Southern Illinois chapter of the United Nations Association.

Christmas cards, games, books and calendars are being sold to raise the desired funds. Mrs. T. P. Thalman, chairman of the UNICEF committee, said. These items appeal to all ages and make good Christmas gifts, Mrs. Thalman said.

These articles can be seen and purchased from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. until Christmas at the Student Christian Foundation, 913 S. Illinois. They will

also be available at the Carbondale Post Office and Murdale shopping center during the week of Nov. 17-22, Mrs. Thalman said.

"We're really ready to start rolling," Mrs. Thalman said. "For a good selection of the items for sale, people should come in early as possible."

UNICEF receives 10 percent of its operating funds from the nationwide drive. The funds are used to obtain medicine for needy children, as well as train teachers and nurses, Mrs. Thalman said.

"Each card, game or book we sell helps an underprivileged child somewhere," Mrs. Thalman concluded.

## Auditions to be held Thursday for opera, 'The Magic Flute'

Auditions for this year's major opera production, "The Magic Flute" composed by Mozart, will be held at 7 p.m. Nov. 20 in SIU's Furr Auditorium.

The opera, to be produced by the SIU opera workshop, will be presented March 13-15 in the University Theater.

Many solo and chorus roles are available, and auditions are open to anyone on campus interested in participating. A list of audition selections may be found on the opera bulletin board in Altgeld Hall, according

to Mary E. Wallace, Associate director of the workshop.

An accompanist will be furnished for these auditions.

This Mozart work is being produced by Marjorie Lawrence, director of the opera workshop, and is being staged by Miss Wallace. James Stroud, assistant professor of the Department of Music and conductor of the University Orchestra, will be musical director-conductor for the production.

## Technology Dept. research may apply to space program

Structural design concepts that may be applied to space programs beyond 1980 are being developed by the SIU Department of Technology. The long range research is financed by a \$165,000 grant from the National Aeronautics Space Administration.

"The original three year grant, of about \$60,000, was given to SIU in 1963," said Joe Clinton, instructor of technology at SIU. "In 1966 the grant was renewed by NASA and an additional \$100,

000 was allotted for continued research," Clinton said.

"A few concepts which are being explored are packaging food in edible containers, and designing parts for space vehicles which will serve different purposes during various segments of the space flight," Clinton explained.

"Our goal in all of this research is to optimize; that is, to get the maximum use out of the minimum amount of materials needed for a space flight," he said.

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## Art exhibit constructed by phone

CHICAGO (AP)—The Museum of Contemporary Art is showing an exhibition of works made locally, but not one of the artists was present. It's called "art by telephone," the first exhibition to focus on remote control creation of art.

The 39 artists involved telephoned from various parts of the United States, Canada and Europe to give instructions for the execution of their ideas.

After the six-week exhibition closes, Dec. 14, the works will be destroyed or disposed of, says museum director Jan

van der Marck, "thereby reversing the cliché, 'Life is short and art is long.'"

The idea of art by telephone is not new. László Moholy-Nagy did paintings in 1922 when he was director of the Bauhaus in Germany by telephoning instructions to a workshop. But this is the first exhibition to be arranged in such a manner.

The catalog for the show is as unique as the works. It is a recording of excerpts of the conversations of the artists with the museum giving instructions for carrying out the artists' ideas.

There is little in the exhibi-

tion, sponsored by the American National Bank, which will appeal to art traditionalists.

One of the few pictures in the show looks like a painting by Seurat, the French Impressionist-pointillist. But it is a painting done from the enlargement of a corner of a picture post card of the park leading to the Prudential Building.

The idea was conceived and telephoned by Richard Hamilton of London and realized by Ed Paschke.

The contribution of Claes Oldenburg, noted for his soft

sculpture, changes daily. He telephones a message from New Haven, Conn., and it is written on a blackboard. The message is usually about what he is doing, and he said the work might be called "Today with Claes Oldenburg."

One day's message read: "Up at 8. Pain and wind. Plaster shoes drying. Cornflakes and raspberries. Discuss enlarging mouse with Don. Son brings bear. scatters pencil drawings. Discuss lipstick removal with Stu. Finish eraser and try soft grounds. Do dishes and leave for New York at 4 in heavy rain. The Ma's birthday party. She sings Tosca. Bed 1."

## SIU dean calls for counterrevolution

By University News Services

SAN FRANCISCO—Creative educators concerned about the current academic revolution should plan a counterrevolution designed to attract idealistic, creative rebels and defeat the nihilists, anarchists, and Marxists, an SIU international educator said Thursday.

Oliver J. Caldwell, SIU dean of International Programs Development, said there is a deep ethical motivation in "the best of our rebels" as he keynoted the Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church at Grace Cathedral in San Francisco.

Our generation, he said, must join in communion with these rebels to reform an out-moded order and create a new world. He warned that the alternative is anarchy.

Caldwell distinguished between these rebels and the bigots also found in the new generation. Activists too often are rebels without a cause, he said. "While a brilliant, dedicated, and inspired young

leadership is begging to emerge, the dissidents often are led by fools, and sometimes by scoundrels.

"Nihilism and anarchy, if unopposed," he continued, "can lead only to a collapse of our society and a chaotic, uncertain future."

Caldwell spoke on the topic, "Global Education and the New Humanism." He said the educational establishment faces an immense opportunity to free the human soul from the bondage of the past and to open the eyes of man to a new universe.

He said traditional education emphasizes conformity, and imparting the knowledge required to make a living. "It is not teaching any people enough about other people. It is somehow inhumane because it often seems unaware of man's changing condition."

He said that in spite of some creative innovations, most schools are still teaching the unique virtues of races and nations at a time when the concept of universal brotherhood is essential to the con-

tinued survival of mankind. He warned that formal education on a world wide basis is losing its relevance, that it is out of harmony with an emerging new awareness of human unity.

"Around the world, an academic insurrection is smoldering into open rebellion," he said. He noted that in Communist countries it still is repressed, "but in many parts of Latin America, Japan, Western Europe, and the United States, a guerilla war exists in the educational establishment."

He called for a revision of governance of American education to bring in leaders who are young in heart, in vision, and in faith. "Chronological age in itself is irrelevant."

He also asked for more funds earmarked for global education, full financing of the International Education Act of 1966, and substantial strengthening of the international educational programs

operated by the U.S. Department of State.

"Regardless of the availability of federal funds," he said, "American education must abandon its present nationalistic, racist, and Western orientation, and develop a global and polycultural outlook."



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## Law school courts students

Edward Kionka, assistant dean of the University of Illinois College of Law, attended the SIU campus recently to recruit students for graduate school.

Of the 39 students who met with Kionka, very few had enough time to have all their questions answered, said Max W. Turner, professor of government, pre-law adviser and sponsor of the Pre-Law Club.

Due to a growing interest in law school at SIU, more students came to the conference seeking advice than was expected. This interest has

grown since SIU has made plans to start its own school in the near future, Turner said.

Kionka gave the students an idea of what law school was like and answered questions about law school in general, aside from the curriculum at the University of Illinois.

Because of the great interest shown by students, Turner is making plans for still another conference this year. Kionka plans to revisit SIU next fall.

## Ferguson will present recital

David Ferguson, assistant professor of the Department of Music at SIU's Edwardsville Campus, will present a piano recital at 7:30 p.m. Thursday in the Home Economics Building auditorium.

Holding degrees from the University of Texas, Juillard School of Music and Columbia University, Ferguson will

perform works by Rameau, Robert Schuman, Brahms, Chopin, Faure, Debussy and Ravel.

The program is presented under an exchange program in which Kent Werner, assistant professor of the Department of Music on the Carbondale Campus, earlier this month performed in Edwardsville.

## Mother's leader diversifies

NEW YORK (AP) — The Mothers of Invention rock group is no longer giving concerts. Frank Zappa is promoting various artists for his record companies, Bizarre and Straight, and writing arrangements for an album by French jazz violinist Jean Luc Ponty. This will be the first attempt by someone other than the Mothers of Invention to

record a whole album of Zappa's writing.

Jimmy Carl Black has formed a group called Geronimo Black, named after his young child. Don Preston is collaborating with avant-garde dancer Merideth Monk in performances of electronic music. Ian Robertson Underwood is preparing material for a solo album.

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## At 'Quarter Night'

# Southern Players showing original one-act plays

By Lucius Swank  
Daily Egyptian Special Writer

An evening of theater entertainment for only a quarter? That's the idea behind the Worklight Productions, three original one-act plays written, directed and performed by Southern Players.

The last performance of the show will be at 8 o'clock tonight in the Experimental Theater of the Communications Building. This theater-in-the-round is very informal and can afford much audience involvement. Two of the plays now running, "The Corner" and "Concourse," take advantage of this stage feature. The third play, "Chicago: City of Broad . . .," loses much of

its impact performed so close to the audience.

Written by Hugh Smith, "The Corner" is the most conventional of the productions. The main action centers around a college couple and a friend of theirs, Paul, who has broken up with his girl.

Paul relates his story as he proceeds to get drunk. His recollections of past love affairs are portrayed by darkened lighting and dance-like movements.

The main actors, Cberi Collins, Terence Lamude, Nancy Mecum and especially Art Burns as Paul, are convincing, realistic people. The dialogue is filled with cliches,

but since they are the cliches that college students use, they are effective.

The second play, "Concourse" by Michael F. Wolf, is a comedy about a young man waiting for his girl at Kennedy International Airport.

It is staged like a Laugh-In look at airports with a number of short scenes portraying everyone from hippies to homosexuals. Laughter reigns throughout "Concourse" as just plain hilarious situations are presented.

The ending is a wild garble of snatches of dialogue transposed over one another. The resulting counterpoint of phrases produces a serious effect to balance the earlier humor.

"Chicago: City of Broad . . ." written by William Umbaugh, is based on the riots of the 1968 Democratic Convention. This piece is very short and lacks the personal quality of the other plays. No one character stands out for the audience to identify with, and the script calls for too many people on stage at a time.

The close proximity between actors and audience ruins the riot scenes because it is so easy to see that the actors are not really being beaten. The lack of aesthetic distance makes it almost impossible for the audience to imagine what it can see is not happening.

Plays performed in the Experimental Theater are just that—experiments. To aid the learning experience—for everyone involved with the one acts, critiques are given after each play. Three critics—a graduate student, a faculty

member and a person outside the theater department—point out good and bad areas in both content and technique.

Some of these criticisms make the plays seem worse to people who may not have noticed the defects; but on the whole, the comments are as entertaining as the staged productions.

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## GS plans water pollution studies

By John D. Towns  
Student Writer

The SIU General Studies Division is considering offering a course in water pollution, according to Andrew T. Vaughan, assistant dean of the division.

"We are in the preliminary stage of talking about a course or courses about the maintenance and development of a quality environment," Vaughan said.

"The program wants to go beyond quality environment to what we can do to help

the living condition of all our people. To this end we are calling together a group of people interested in this field, including three students, to see what a course or sequence might be like."

The group, comprised of seven professors, one teaching assistant and three students, has met twice and are regularly scheduled to meet twice a week.

"The group hopefully will act as an interdisciplinary to act and help find people who would be interested in teaching in an experiment like

this. These professors have been asking students in their classes whether or not a course will be valuable and the majority of the students favor such a course," Vaughan explained.

He said that the three students on the planning section have not missed a meeting and have been very valuable in the planning.

"Our whole emphasis is on how we can achieve and maintain a quality environment. It is not to be devoted to the negative aspects of pollution exclusively," he concluded.

Hopefully a pilot program will be offered spring quarter to a small section. If successful, full operation might be possible by fall quarter 1970.

## Goose season opens Monday

SPRINGFIELD—Goose season in Alexander, Union, Jackson and Williamson counties will begin at sunrise Monday, the Illinois Department of Conservation has announced.

The season in the four counties is divided into two parts. The first will end at 3 p.m. Sunday, Dec. 21. The second portion will begin at sunrise Friday, Jan. 2, and will end at 3 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 11.

If a state kill quota of 25,000 geese is made before the scheduled closing date, the season will end immediately by order of the director of the Department of Conservation.

The daily bag limit of five geese may not include more than two Canada geese or subspecies, or two white-fronted geese or one Canada and one white front. The posses-

sion limit of five may not include more than four Canada geese, or two white fronts or two Canadas and two white fronts in the aggregate.

Wild geese may not be shipped or transported. They must be carried as the personal baggage of the hunter who killed them. Any migratory waterfowl left to be dressed at any cleaning establishment or picking plant must be tagged. The tag, which must be signed by the hunter who bagged the birds, must state the hunter's address, the kinds and number of waterfowl killed and the date when the birds were bagged.

## Sigma Pi pledges turn good deeders

Members of the Sigma Pi fraternity fall pledge class recently painted benches, raked leaves and repaired playground equipment at Park View Park in Murphysboro.

Each Sigma Pi pledge class completes a community project as part of its pledge program, which is designed to build character in the pledges and help the community.

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## Stadt to address meeting in Boston

Ronald W. Stadt, chairman of the faculty of technical and industrial education of SIU's School of Technology, will address the post-secondary department of the American Vocational Association at its meetings in Boston, Dec. 9. Stadt's theme will be "Pre-Post-Secondary Education—Salvage, Redirection or Custody?"

## NASA pro here

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has lent one of its top experts to SIU to help update the University's computer center.



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## Against Drake

# SIU faces tough opposition today

By Mike Klein  
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Because of the possibility of continued cold weather, two hot teams will be needed to warm up cold McAndrew Stadium today—and the Salukis and visiting Drake are just the two.

After a dismal 1-3 beginning with a lone victory over Youngstown University, the Salukis have rebounded with three victories in the last four contests to even the season record at a more respectable 4-4.

On Oct. 18, Southern defeated Indiana State University 29-7 and broke a string of 14 consecutive wins by the Sycamores.

Two weeks later, Coach Dick Towers' gridders beat a weaker Bradley team 36-14 in preparation for their 48-27 thrashing last Saturday of Ball State University.

Four records fell in last week's contest as Bob Hasberry played one of the finest games every by an SIU halfback. Ed Wallner broke a punt return record when he ran a Ball State punt back 91 yards for a touchdown.

Hasberry scored three touchdowns and gained 180 yards while setting SIU single season records for rushing attempts, rushing yardage, and kickoff return yardage.

The fleet-footed halfback currently has gained 1,010 yards rushing on 198 attempts to go along with 476 kickoff return yards.

The Drake Bulldogs are having one of their finest seasons in Drake's 77-year football history.

The Bulldogs from Des Moines, Ia. currently have a 5-1-2 record with the only loss to traditional rival Northern Iowa.

Coach Jack Wallace's squad opened the season with a 24-24 tie against Louisville who beat the Salukis 17-13 a week later.

Drake followed up the Louisville tie with a win against South Dakota State and then beat nationally ranked North Texas State, 27-23.

The loss to Northern Iowa preceded victories against the University of Nebraska-Omaha, Western Illinois University and South Dakota University before the Bulldogs tied Arkansas State last week 21-21 with no time remaining in the game.

Drake was trailing 21-13 when the apparent last play of the game ended in a penalty, necessitating another play by National Collegiate Athletic Association rules. The Bulldogs scored a touchdown and succeeded on a two point conversion for the tie.

A rash of injuries have depleted the Saluki defensive line and this could

hurt Southern's hopes for a victory.

Drake has always been an exceptionally strong passing team and especially this year since sophomore Mike Grejowski replaced senior Gary McCoy midway through the Bulldog schedule. Grejowski has now completed 75 of 149 passes for 1,059 yards and nine touchdowns. McCoy had been a two-year starter for Drake.

Coach Towers had originally started Leonard Council, Chuck Canali and Tom Laputka in SIU defensive line positions. Laputka is now filling in for injured Dick Smith at an offensive tackle while Canali has a broken leg and Council has undergone a knee operation to repair torn ligaments.

Against Ball State, the defensive tackles were Herb Madison and Dave Petruncio but both sustained badly sprained ankles. Madison will not suit up for today's game and Petruncio is questionable as a starter.

Towers has inserted former line-backer Bob Thomure at defensive tackle and hopes Petruncio is well enough to play. If not, there is a good possibility six-foot seven-inch tight-end Lionel Antoine will be inserted at the position.

Antoine would play both offense and defense but Towers said he would substitute with Joe Tison at tight end to rest Antoine.

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## Salukis host cross-country meet today

By Bob Richards  
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Saluki distance runners Alan Robinson and Oscar Moore lead SIU into today's Central Collegiate cross-country championships.

The five-mile race starts at 11 a.m. on the SIU course, southwest of the Arena.

Kansas, Western Michigan, Bowling Green, Notre Dame, Air Force and Miami of Ohio are the favorites in the 17-team field.

Led by Doug Smith and Rich Elliott, Kansas has strong depth which can only be broken up by strong individuals from the other schools splitting up the Jayhawk runners.

Coach George Dale of Western Michigan, whose team was upset last week by Bowling Green in the Mid-America Conference meet, indicated Friday his team is ready.

Western Michigan, who won the Notre Dame Invitational in a field of 275 runners, is led by Jerome Lebenberg, Mike Hazilla and George Harris.

Bowling Green defeated Western Michigan last week mainly on the strength of Sid Sink, meet winner. Sink and Dave Reid of Miami of Ohio will be strong contenders for first place.

The key to an Air Force win would be a victory by Mike Ryan. He won the NCAA individual title last year in New York.

SIU coach Lew Hartzog said Robinson is in peak condition. The SIU coach also said he expects Moore to start fast and make the leaders run his pace. Moore won the meet in 1966, and SIU's Gerry Hinton won last year.

For an SIU victory Hartzog said his harrriers would have

to run as well, if not better, than they did in last week's 24-33 victory over previously undefeated Murray State.

Injured Glenn Ujije will be an important finisher, according to Hartzog, who said

he expects Ken Nalder Gary Mosher and Paul Ingrassia to place high.

Miami of Ohio, third in last week's Mid-America championships, is the defending team champion in the meet.

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## Bowls shape up

The Dec. 6 Texas-Arkansas winner becomes the host team in the Cotton Bowl, with the loser probably going to the Sugar Bowl. Tennessee and Penn State can have their pick of bowls, but the guessing is they'll wind up against each other in the Orange Bowl if they both win today.

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*Daily Egyptian, November 15, 1969, Page 19*

Daily

# EGYPTIAN

Southern Illinois University

Carbondale, Illinois

Volume 51 Saturday, November 15, 1969 Number 39

## SIU students leave for protest march in nation's capital

By Marty Francis  
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Approximately 175 SIU students boarded four buses Friday and left for Washington, D.C. in protest of the war in Vietnam.

According to Doug Allen, faculty advisor to the Southern Illinois Peace Committee, three bus companies called Thursday and canceled three buses.

"I think it was due to pressure from above," Allen said. "This has been happening all over the country, and the excuses given to us were very feeble," he continued.

Allen, an instructor in the Department of Philosophy, said "President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew have escalated the tension surrounding this issue, and have tried to intimidate people into not coming to Washington.

"To a great extent I think it worked, too. Even within SIPC, it became apparent that some members were hesitant about going," said Allen.

The exact number of persons who left from SIU for the moratorium is not known, Allen said, because many people went in cars. He guessed that perhaps there were 300 altogether.

Once in Washington, the SIU delegation would stay together and march with the downstate Illinois region. Allen explained that the marchers were organized into groups such as Veterans, teachers, and clergy and then into various regions across the country.

Due to the fact that most SIPC leaders were in Washington, moratorium activities on the local level were virtually non-existent, as compared with the previous moratorium activities which were attended by over 2000 people.

However persons did canvas the community Friday distributing booklets and papers about the war.

In the University Center Friday morning, names of the Illinois war dead were read.

The peace march which had been scheduled today was canceled.

## War protest quiet; security tightened

WASHINGTON (AP) — Silently, solemnly, the March Against Death flowed through Washington in endless procession throughout Friday while the government—on the eve of a climactic Saturday mass protest against the Vietnam War—quietly tightened its security precautions.

There were no disorders, not even many words between spectators and the placarded file of youthful walkers in blue jeans, bell bottoms and ponchos. It passed the White House at the rate of 1,000 an hour, hour upon hour.

"Older people and children were asked to come and told they would be safe," Paul Krassner told reporters. He is a founder of the Yippies, who have aroused some concern by planning a march on the Justice Department following Saturday's mass rally.

(Continued on page 12)

## Gus Bode

Gus says the victory claim by Unity Party for men won by candidates running unofficial is like the Republicans claiming credit for John Lindsay's victory.



First snow

Southern Illinois Airport reported that winter's first snow "was only a trace" Friday, but Jacquelyn Outlaw, a freshman from East St. Louis, still found it fascinating. The reported low Friday was 18 degrees and it is expected to reach 35 degrees today. For those wanting more of the "white stuff," there is a 10 per cent chance in the forecast. (Photo by John Lopinot)

## Wham raps state board in SIU fiscal policy fuss

By Terry Peters  
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

John Page Wham, former chairman of the SIU Board of Trustees, Friday questioned the role of the Illinois Board of Higher Education in the current controversy over University fiscal policy.

Wham said the state "is engaged in extra-legal activity—when by threats, coercion or otherwise—it seeks the resignation of this governing body (SIU Board of Trustees) or the discipline of its appointees."

Wham said the Illinois statute creating the Board of Higher Education gave it no power to take such action. He did not refer specifically to any action of the higher board.

The higher board had been cited Thursday

by Board of Trustees chairman Lindell W. Sturgis as the source of the request for a new fiscal officer at SIU.

The Board of Trustees Wednesday created the office of University Director unanimously and without discussion.

The action appeared to deprive President Delyte W. Morris of his fiscal powers.

Board member Ivan A. Elliott Jr. said, however, "It is our Board's policy, not the policy of the higher board" and President Morris said the significance of the new position cannot be assessed "until it is implemented by the Board of Trustees."

Wham, in whose honor the Wham Education Building was named, was on the Board from 1949-1965. He served as chairman from 1953 until his departure in 1965.

(Continued on page 9)

## Faculty Council asks for info

The SIU Faculty Council Friday requested clarification of the duties and responsibilities of the University Director, a position created Thursday by the Board of Trustees.

The council said in a statement it supported the Board in maintaining SIU as "an educationally autonomous institution with its own executive officers and subject to the control of its own governing Board of Trustees."

The council questioned the implications of the position of University Director in the total

governing structure of the University.

"The description of this position, the duties and responsibilities of the office, call for interpretation and clarification," the statement said. "Certainly the University Director should have academic as well as fiscal qualifications."

The council will name four faculty members—two from the Edwardsville campus and two from the Carbondale campus—to assist the Board in "clarification and interpretation, with the drafting

of required amendments of University statutes, and with the selection of the individual to be University Director."

The statement concluded by urging the Board of Trustees to initiate and continue faculty representation on the Board "in the belief that it is in the best interests of SIU."

Robert Engbretson, chairman, and Howard W. Webb, vice chairman of the Faculty Council, will attend the State Higher Board of Education subcommittee meeting in Chicago today.